The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873. NUMBER 23.

REAL ESTATE.

LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION, IN

WINNETKA,

The Hudson River Property of Chicago.

130

Beautiful Grove Lots,

Located on and near the Lake Shore, 40 to 90 feet above the Lake,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873, on the Ground.

This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, unobstructed access to the Lake, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.

Almost the entire Lake Shore, from Chicago to Lake Forest, is now held at speculative prices, and, as the amount of such property is limited, AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to all who desire a Lake-view residence to obtain one at a reasonable and moderate price.

The village of Winnetka is situated about 12 miles from the city, on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the Lake. The easy drainage, freedom from swamps and malarious breezes, the beauty and variety of its scenery, and its fine, fresh air, make it the most desirable of suburban towns for residence. The population is nearly 1,000, and rapidly increasing. A large number of houses are being built this season, and important improvements are contemplated.

Winnetka has good Schools, an Academy conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University, with buildings worth $25,000. It has good Stores and Markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the County on and near the Lake Shore. A site has been secured for a fine Hotel. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and desirable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. New York has its Hudson River and Staten Island resorts, Philadelphia its Chesapeake Bay and Cape May, and the high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes, bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the

Most Desirable Suburban Property Near Chicago.

The Railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily.

Title to Property Perfect. Abstracts of Title Furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.
A LUNCH will be served on the ground.
A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 10½ a. m. on day of sale.
Further information and plats of the property can be had of— C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 188 East Madison-st.

Ashland-av. Property

FOR SALE.

25, 50, 75, or 100 feet on east side of Ashland-av., just north of Adams-st., on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

90 East Washington-st.

SEE

BARGAINS IN ACRES,

OFFERED ON ANOTHER PAGE BY

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

NORTH EVANSTON.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY

JOHN CULVER,

144 LA SALLE-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HALL, KIMBARK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the late firm will be settled by the junior partners, under the firm name of KIMBARK BROS. & CO., either partner of the late firm having authority to sign the old firm name in liquidation.

E. G. HALL,
S. D. KIMBARK,
GEO. M. KIMBARK,
D. A. KIMBARK,
BENJ. W. UNDERWOOD.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as successors to the late firm of HALL, KIMBARK & CO., under the firm name of

KIMBARK BROS. & CO.

All assets and liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed and will be settled by us.

S. D. KIMBARK,
GEO. M. KIMBARK,
BENJ. W. UNDERWOOD,
D. A. KIMBARK,
} KIMBARK BROS. & CO.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

I have sold my entire interest in the firm of HALL, KIMBARK & CO. to my late partners, who, with increased capital and facilities, will continue its business.

On retiring from mercantile pursuits, I take occasion to thank the patrons of the old firm, and the public, for the patronage bestowed during the past twenty years, and to commend the new firm to their continued favor.

E. G. HALL.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The change of gauge between Stratford and Montreal, to conform with the standard of State roads, will take place early in October, and, to avoid detention and accumulation of property, it has been decided to discontinue shipments for places east of Stratford on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

This will in no way interfere with our International Line, or freight destined to places west of Stratford, where the change is already perfected.

F. A. HOWE, Agent, 93 and 95 Lake-st.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873.

Beth Hamedrosh Hagsdol Ubne Jacob.

The above Congregation will celebrate the opening of their new Synagogue, 134 Pacific-av., on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 9 a. m., and invites all their friends to attend.

N. B. ETTELSON, President.
ABR. WILKENS, Vice Pres't.
SOL. WEINGART, 1st Trustee.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The St. Julien Dining Rooms, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st., the largest, lightest, best ventilated, most central and popular Dining Rooms in the city. The entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Restaurant, ready for immediate use, will be sold to the tenant. This Restaurant has the entire patronage of the St. Julien European Hotel, which is one of the best managed and most successful of all our fine hotels.

GALLUP & PEABODY, 174 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION SALE.

AT AUCTION,

BY

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

CHOICE

BOULEVARD PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

FIRST

GREAT AUTUMN SALE

BY

Clarke, Layton & Co.

Of Choice Boulevard Property, AT AUCTION. We will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, in lots, the five acre tract on Drexel-av., fronting east, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., next adjoining the beautiful residence and grounds of James Stinson, Esq.,

On Wednesday,

The 17th Day of September,

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

This Block is subdivided into large, deep lots, plats of which can be seen at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st. Title perfect; certified copies of abstract will be furnished all purchasers. Terms of sale, 20 per cent on day of sale by check or cash, 20 per cent in 30 days, and the balance at the end of 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually, and subject to all Park taxes on and after 1873. For full particulars call at our office.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,

21 Lake-st., Chicago,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

ARTISTS', DRAWING, AND WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

The largest assortment of these goods in America. Liberal discount allowed to the Trade, Teachers, and Schools. Catalogues sent on application.
Prices uniform with our House,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., New York.

HOTEL.

ANDERSON'S HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Madison-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., ALSO, ENTRANCE FROM Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade Court.

Rooms, $1 and $2 per day. Restaurant on first floor; prices moderate. Order what you want, and pay for what you order.
This Hotel is the most central Hotel in Chicago, and first-class in all respects.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan, and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.
PARTIES VISITING CHICAGO, either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.
FRED. H. GOULD, Proprietor.

Kuhns' European Hotel,

Adjacent to the Tribune Building, on Dearborn-st., is getting to be one of the most popular Hotels in the United States.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We now have more than one thousand clients for whom we are making collections throughout the United States and Canadas. No charges unless collections are made. No attorney's fees in suits. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

PIERCE & SILVEY,

TO

77 State-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

MEN WANTED

On Crib work for Government Pier, Chicago Harbor. Apply at east end of Illinois-st.
FITZ SIMONS & CONNELL.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

FINE CLOTHING

Our stock is now complete, and we would ask buyers to call and examine our goods and get prices. Our stock is the largest and most complete ever exposed for sale in this city, and embraces all the Latest Novelties for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR.

We have also a very large assortment of MEN'S and BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

In our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT we have a great variety of the very latest IMPORTATIONS of FINE WORSTEDS and WOOLENS, which we will guarantee to make in a style not to be surpassed by any house in the city.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

(Formerly EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.),

Northwest Corner

State and Madison-sts.

HATS.

Gents' Dress and Business

HATS.

Youths' Dress and School

HATS and CAPS.

Agents for the Celebrated

AMIDON HAT.

70 Madison-st., near State.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,

Fashionable Hatters and Furriers.

HATS.

The Largest and Best Stock of GENTS' DRESS and BUSINESS HATS, at

BISHOP & BARNES',

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

BREWSTER'S HATS,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Clark and Madison-sts.

OPENING.

GALA OPENING!

Of the Oldest Dry Goods House of the North Side. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1856.

SHOENFELD BROS.,

North Clark, cor. Indiana-st.,

Will throw open the doors of their splendid new store this evening,

Saturday, Sept. 13, 6 p. m.,

For general inspection. Sale of Goods to begin Monday, Sept. 15.
The Ladies, our patrons, and the public in general are cordially invited.

FOR SALE.

INKSTANDS AND LETTER CLIPS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

POCKET KNIVES.

THE FINEST VARIETY IN THE WEST.
Buyers, examine our recent importations.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 235 Wabash-av.

100 Samples

That easily sell for $10, with Catalogue and Price List of salable goods, with which an annual profit of $1,000 can be made. Sent for One Dollar. Address
S. HOOK, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

For Sale Cheap.

A first-class Sample Room, near the Board of Trade. Inquire of HARTMAN BROS., 266 and 268 South Halsted-st.

Iron Bedsteads,

Plain and Ornamental, wholesale and retail. CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO., cor. Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Factory, 425 Sedgwick-st.

DUMB BELLS,

Indian Clubs, Turning-Poles, Rings, Trapeze, &c., &c., at KELLEY'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S REAL CORAL ORNAMENTS

The undersigned has the honor to inform the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has arrived from Italy with a Belle Collection of Coral Jewelry and Roman Cameos of the finest workmanship and after the most elegant models. This merchant, having a manufactory in Naples, Italy, insures the public that he can sell the above articles at a reasonable price. He will remain here only a few days. Address, Central Hotel.
F. MASTRODOMENICO.

The Division-st. Store,

No. 324.

Come and see what a live man can do in Groceries. Goods for cash and cash for goods. One price only.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated my son, John D. Braidwood, with myself in the Wall Paper business, he will continue the same at the old stand, 654 West Lake-st., under the firm name of John Braidwood & Son.
JOHN BRAIDWOOD.
JOHN D. BRAIDWOOD.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

MEETING.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., this (Saturday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. A full attendance is requested. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

THE BALLOON BUBBLE.

The Aerial Transatlantic Voyage of the Graphic Balloon.

It Begins at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, and Ends There.

The Great Gas-Bag, when Half-Filled, Rips Open and Becomes a Useless Heap of Spoiled Canvas.

Shortsighted Parsimony of the Managers the Cause of This Ridiculous Consummation.

Prof. Wise's Grievances—His Suggestions as to the Material and Construction Disregarded.

The Balloon Exposed to the Weather Until Rotten, and Filled by an Utterly Incompetent Superintendent.

A Great Scientific Experiment Turned into an Advertising Dodge and 50-Cent Show.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The failure of the balloon has long been anticipated, but no one supposed that it would be as ridiculous a conclusion to the absurd proposed expedition as it has proven. Messrs. Goodsell, of the *Graphic*, started out to make an important expedition to discover nothing. The immense crowd which went to the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, to witness the ascension seemed to feel that they were there simply to be humbugged, and when the balloon suddenly collapsed, sinking to the ground as a drunken elephant may be supposed to sink, each person seemed to rejoice at finding his anticipation had been proven correct. There has been an attempt to convey the impression that the balloon was purposely ripped, but there is no truth whatever in this. The cotton material of which it was constructed was utterly inadequate to hold the quantity of gas which the balloon contained, although at the time of the collapse it was only one-fourth or one-third filled. The whole thing is a contemptible wreck. I[illegible] competent to carry out the promises of the managers, and to-night all that they have asserted and promised is generally ridiculed. The crowd that was deceived into going was not anything like as large as the managers anticipated. The *Graphic* Company talk already of building a new balloon, but no one places confidence in their assertions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Prof. Wise, who was to have gone up in the *Graphic* balloon, was here yesterday. When questioned, he said there was mismanagement in the whole enterprise, and that there is apparently no possibility of the *Graphic* Company ever sending the balloon off. He will not accompany the aeronauts.

The following telegram was received this morning from D. Croley, of the *Graphic*, by O. S. Hubbel, of this city, whose carrier pigeons will accompany the expedition: "Our only reply to adverse criticism is the starting of the balloon, which we have constantly endeavored to do from the first."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—An immense crowd visited the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, this afternoon to witness the departure of the big balloon for Europe. The process of inflation commenced at an early hour this morning and continued steadily until ten minutes past 4, when the balloon suddenly swayed to the north, ripped half way around, with a great tearing noise, and fell flat upon the ground. The immense volume of gas which had been pumped into it, nearly 400,000 feet, escaped at the same moment, nearly suffocating those who stood on the inside. Inspector Polk, Mr. Goodsell, and Police Commissioner Briggs had but the instant before shifted their positions to the eastward and thus escaped being buried in the netting and canvass. The crowd made a general rush over the ropes with the intention of tearing up the canvas into small pieces and carrying them off as mementoes, but a strong force of police on the ground charged and drove them back. Mr. Stiner, who had contracted to fill the balloon, said that it would be all folly to attempt another inflation, as the bag was not made of the proper material. So the enterprise is abandoned for the present.

[By Mail.]

From the New York Sun, Sept. 11.

Donaldson slept in the car of the *Daily Graphic* balloon, on the Capitoline Grounds, on Tuesday night, under cover of the tent in which the paraphernalia had been on exhibition. The balloon, from which the distending air had been allowed to escape, lay in collapse, and was watched during the night by four men. It was feared that some maliciously mischievous person might do it some harm should the opportunity be given. In the night a dispatch was received from the Signal Office in Washington predicting for the day fresh easterly winds and possibly a light rain. This was taken to the grounds, and at 3 o'clock in the morning Donaldson decided to begin the inflation. A 6-inch gas-pipe had been run into the grounds from a main on Marcy avenue. A wooden plug in the end of the pipe held back the gas. Attaching the neck of the balloon to this pipe he knocked out the plug, and the gas rushed into the immense muslin bag with a loud, hissing noise. The edges of the netting had been carefully fastened to the circle of sandbags, and as the gas began to fill the balloon the netting hugged and held the varnished muslin. In an hour about 40,000 feet of gas was in the balloon. This quantity was just sufficient to distend the entire surface to the height of a dozen feet. The balloon lay on its side, and as the breeze swept over it, its undulating, glistening surface looked like a miniature sea in a gale. So buoyantly sensitive was it, that the slightest gust of air raised it into mimic billows that surged and struggled from one extremity to the other.

The Signal Office had been correct in its foretelling. The breeze freshened to an easterly wind—an air current in every respect the reverse to what the aeronauts wanted. As the balloon filled with gas and rose higher the wind caught it, tossed it about, and swayed it so violently that the heavy sand-bags were dragged from their places. At this time but eight workmen, besides Donaldson and a *Sun* reporter, were on the ground. All held to the network on the east side, where the wind exerted the greatest force.

"If we could only get a shower now," said Donaldson, "the wind might go down."

But no shower came, and the wind freshened. Lunt, the navigator, and one of the Goodsell brothers arrived at 6 o'clock, at which time the balloon held about 100,000 feet of gas, one-third of the required amount, and its top had reached a height of about forty feet. Then a sudden gust jerked the neck of the balloon from the gas-pipe, tearing a small gap in the muslin. It then became a pretty evenly-balanced question whether the balloon would take a start skyward by itself. Over a hundred men were hurriedly collected from among the laborers who then thronged the streets on their way to work. Under the direction of Donaldson they were distributed along the windward side of the tossing balloon, and had to hang to the netting. The weight of the men and the sand-bags kept the balloon more quiet for an hour, and the subsidence of the wind was anxiously looked for. But the weather man's prophecy had not reached its fulfillment. The wind swept over the unprotected ground with increasing strength, blowing the muslin bag inward from the netting, and subjecting it to serious abrason. At length, at nearly 9 o'clock, a sudden and powerful gust lifted the balloon clear from the ground, and in spite of the sand-bags and the hundred clinging men carried it six or seven rods. The netting on the west side was partially torn from its fastenings, and the bag bulged out as though on the point of splitting away entirely, and floating on. Seeing that only energetic action would save it, Donaldson climbed up the netting and opened the valve. This, however, did not have the immediate effect desired, and the balloon still surged and tugged. Attached to one of the seams on the inside of the bag is a rope, leading thence out of the neck. It is called a "rip-cord," and is intended in case a sudden landing is necessary, or upon attempting to launch the life-boat in a gale, to tear a slit and allow the gas to escape. By its use the bag can be torn from top to bottom. Seizing this rope, Donaldson gave a strong pull.

A tearing sound was heard, and a six-foot fissure appeared in the balloon's side, out of which the gas rushed with a roar. Several of the few spectators, who had in the meantime gathered, ran up to this gap, and as hurriedly ran away again. The air was tainted for a few seconds with the hundred thousand feet of gas, and there was an involuntary clutching of noses to the windward. The collapse of the balloon was almost instantaneous, and it soon lay a tangled mass. Theodore Tilton was an early visitor, and saw the complete subsidence of the punctured globe. He laughed, and said that human gas-bags might evolve a wholesome moral. One of the Goodsell brothers danced around, and said that he would rather had lost $1,000 than had it happen. Then he discharged one of his employes, who hadn't in the emergency been "any better than a —— dead man," and seemed to feel relieved. Navigator Lunt pushed his natty little cap more to one side, and scratched his head. Donaldson sat down on a coil of rope and swore mildly. When the momentary sensation had subsided, an examination of the balloon was made, and it was found to be uninjured, excepting the rent made by the "rip-line," and a small tear near the neck.

Profs. Wise and Stiner arrived at 10 o'clock. They pulled off their boots so as not to injure the balloon, and examined it thoroughly. Before they arrived, Donaldson had begun the repairing of the rent made by the rip-cord. A strip of muslin was sown firmly over it, and covered with several coats of varnish. A similar plaster healed the wounded neck. Mrs. Ibling, Prof. Wise's niece, also aided in the repairs, and there was a strong corps of volunteer advisers.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 11.

Prof. Wise, who had been conspicuous by his absence from the scene of the exhibition throughout the day, was closeted for several hours with his publishers during the evening, and at midnight returned to his residence in City Hall place. As he entered he was accosted by a *Tribune* reporter, to whom he stated that the failure of the ascension yesterday was due to several causes, viz: the unfavorable weather, the inability to inflate the balloon, and the lack of completeness in the preparations. The Professor seemed disinclined to speak of the treatment which he had received from the managers of the enterprise, but, after solicitation on the part of his son, who accompanied him, he made more positive statements, though in a conservative and modest manner. He said that his arrangement with the Messrs. Goodsel was substantially as follows: They agreed to construct such a balloon as he suggested, of materials of good quality, and it was to be equipped with approved scientific instruments and facilities for the sustenance and preservation of life. Instead of acting on his recommendations they proceeded to build a balloon after their own ideas. They procured different material from that which he suggested, employed a superintendent of construction who was utterly unfit for the position, and entirely disregarded his (Prof. Wise's) advice. Prof. Wise has merely an advisory position in the councils of the enterprise, and whenever his views differed from those of the managers they were disregarded. The balloon, instead of being placed under cover at the ship-house in the Navy Yard, was exposed to the action of the elements for five weeks, until the material was actually rotten, and could not contain the gas. Instead of having an ample force of twenty-five men at the grounds for the purpose of inflating the balloon, Donaldson and a few boys were there, and they, of course, could accomplish nothing. The balloon was rent in several places, and he was in doubt as to the ability of the constructors to repair it so as to enable it to be of sufficient service to demonstrate the theory which he had so much at heart.

In relation to the business details of the balloon, Prof. Wise said that the figures had been grossly overrated. He had made an estimate of the cost of construction, and presented it to the managers of the enterprise. He had estimated that a first-class balloon such as he required would cost $5,630. The managers had not spent over $4,000 on the balloon which was now on exhibition. They had advertised for contributions which they declared would be turned over to Prof. Wise. On the strength of this statement, a number of subscriptions were received—one from a scientific society amounting to $1,200. This check had been drawn to the order of Prof. Wise, and he had indorsed it over to the managers, and had not received anything out of it. He protested against his name being used as a bait for subscriptions, and declared to them that if they did not cease such a misuse of his name he would expose the whole matter. Many of the implements and instruments of the enterprise were contributed gratuitously or for advertising purposes. The actual outlay had been more than repaid by the rates of admission charged at the exhibition of the balloon. To this display he was very much averse, as he did not think that it was just to charge admission fees. He did not think that he had been justly treated by the *Graphic*. He had spent his summer, all his energy and industry upon the matter, and had remained in this city at a large cost to himself. All that he had received was about $195 for expenses in connection with the balloon. He particularly dwelt upon the treatment of the managers in relation to his book, which he had contracted to write and publish. With a perfect knowledge of this subject, the managers had advertised by implication that he was to edit this book in conjunction with some of the people connected with them. This had alarmed his publishers, and it had been necessary for him to disclaim all connection with this book. Prof. Wise concluded by stating that he was still desirous of prosecuting the enterprise, and that if this balloon could be repaired and made to demonstrate something practical he would ascend. He understood that the intention was to inflate the balloon at 6 a. m. to-day with gas, and if it were possible the ascension would be made.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 11.

Prof. Wise returned to his rooms in this city at half-past 7 last evening, and was met by a representative of the *Herald* desirous of feeling his scientific pulse. He looked careworn and dejected, but his temper was unruffled. "When will the attempt be renewed to inflate the balloon, Professor?" inquired the reporter.

"To-morrow morning at 6 o'clock," he replied. "At least so they tell me."

Reporter—Who will superintend the inflation?

Prof. Wise—Mr. Stiner, I understand.

Reporter—Indeed! How is that possible? Mr. Stiner has gone home to Albany this evening, and he has informed me that he will not return until sent for.

Prof. Wise—I was not aware of that. Then turning to his son, Mr. Charles Wise, How is that, Charles, did you know that Stiner had left?

Charles Wise—Oh, yes! He left only a short time ago. He says they do not intend to resume operations before Friday.

Prof. Wise—Humph!

Reporter—Well, Professor, how long shall you hold yourself in readiness to make the ascension, provided the balloon is patched up and filled?

Prof. Wise—Not beyond this week. If there is no balloon for me by Friday or Saturday I shall consider myself absolved from the present undertaking. There was something said about getting up another balloon by one of the Goodsells, but I told them I wanted no more of their experiments; I've had enough.

Reporter—Then you are not bound to fulfill your contract at the convenience of the managers of the exhibition?

Prof. Wise—Certainly not. I agreed to make the experimental voyage provided they furnished an air-ship that could get itself off the ground. I did not agree and shall not consent to participate in any exhibitions. If, through a foolish, or rather a shameful, economy, the balloon is a failure, the fault is not mine, for my wishes in regard to almost every detail of the construction have been pooh-poohed, and everything has been done to save expense at the possible risk of life. I warned the Messrs. Goodsell weeks ago that they would regret their parsimony, and implored them to insure the practicability of testing the easterly current. I pictured to them the prestige and profit that would naturally accrue to them throughout the world if they should be instrumental in aiding me to cross the ocean. I told them that their fortune was to be reaped after a successful trip, and not by a monkey-show before we had found whether their canvas could be buoyed up at all. But these clever young men laughed, and told me to mind my business (which was what I was trying to do), and gave me to understand that Mr. Donaldson could be relied upon for whatever advice was needed. Ever since they discovered, some weeks ago, that the copyright of my book (entitled "Through the Air") was disposed of to a Philadelphia house they seem to have tried to make it hot for me. My plan was to have the balloon inflated in Union Square, and to make the ascension from that central point in this city. But there could have been no show held there at 50 cents a head, and so that idea did not suit these speculator. By needless exposure, careless handling, and a general blundering or incompetent management, the balloon has now been damaged almost beyond a possibility of repair, and if it storms to-night it will be still further injured. Six months of careful use would not have harmed the canvas to the extent that it has already suffered.

Reporter—It would seem, then, that you consider that the collapse is now complete?

Prof. Wise—I am afraid that there is but very little hope of our ever getting overhead with that aerostadt. Had it been properly housed and intelligently handled, even though the material of which it is made is of an inferior quality, I believe that we could have got off, and might have made the voyage. If we do start now, I hope the *Herald* will send a steam yacht around to Montauk Point to follow in our track, and take us aboard when we come down, for I'm pretty sure that we shall need the services of an enterprising journal to get us ashore.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Papers Read Before the Senate Committee at Its Session in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Senate Committee on Transportation resumed its session to-day. Senator Windom occupied the chair.

A delegation was present to represent the canal interests of the State. A. W. Taylor volunteered a statement demonstrating the feasibility of increasing the capacity of the present canal locks without lengthening the side walls, by using an improved style of gate.

Horace Day read a paper relative to the Niagara Ship Canal, and submitted plans of his scheme for passing the ships around the falls by means of a perpendicular elevator.

The members of the State Joint Committee who were present announced their object, and said they would like to know how much time the Senatorial Committee could devote to an investigation of the State, and suggested that the Committee start from Albany, go up Lake Champlain to Montreal, and thence to Ogdensburgh, Oswego, and Buffalo. The whole trip will occupy about six days. The route was not definitely fixed. It was decided, however, that the Senatorial Committee would meet the State Committee at Albany next Monday.

Israel S. Hatch, of Buffalo, read a brief paper with regard to the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The paper also proposed a plan for the payment of the debt of the Erie Canal.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 12.—Mayor Dodge and a committee of seven leading citizens leave this city to-night to meet Senator Windom's Committee on Transportation in New York and invite them to visit Burlington, and examine here the subject of a ship canal in connection with the St. Lawrence.

Railroad Competition in Passenger Rates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 12.—The excitement in railroad circles is at fever heat, caused by a cutting of rates for passengers to the Quaker Convention at Indianapolis. The first reduction was made by the Kansas City, St. Joe & C. B., and the North Missouri. The Hannibal & St. Joe then put the rate down to $20 for the round trip. The Missouri Pacific then went to $15, and the North Missouri cut again to $10 for the round trip. To punish the Hannibal & St. Joe for cutting local fare to St. Joe and Atchison, the St. Louis, Kansas City & North Road has just broke the Chicago rate, and is now selling tickets from Leavenworth to Chicago for $8. The Missouri, Pacific and Hannibal & St. Joe are selling for $7. The ticket offices are densely packed with excited throngs of citizens. Tickets are purchased in lots of twenty and upward for speculation. Buyers expect to sell them to passengers for the Chicago and St. Louis Expositions, as the tickets are good for thirty and sixty days. A convention of ticket agents was held at noon, but no terms arranged. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has not departed from its regular rates, but the agent telegraphed to Chicago for instructions as soon as the break was made on the Chicago fares.

SPORTING.

Rowing Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—This was another magnificent day for racing. The attendance was large, and the racing passed off successfully. The first race for pinion-scull shells, single, two miles, for a prize of a gold badge, was won by Keator, of Harlem. Graves, of Beaverwick; Garvin, of Beaverwick; Yates, of Grand Haven; and Sweeney of Friendship, Cincinnati. The race was handsomely taken by Keator in 16 minutes and 20 seconds. Graves second, Garvin third, and Yates fourth. The second race was two miles for double scull shells. The Lambe brothers, of the Argonaut Club, Toronto, and Wilson and Hills, of the Beaverwicks, Albany, started. The race was taken by the Lambe Brothers in 14 minutes 35 seconds. The Beaverwicks time, 14 minutes 50 seconds.

The third race was for four-oared shells; prize, the grand challenge cup and four goblets; distance, three miles. Six boats started, viz: The Pope Barge, of Cincinnati; Duquesne, of Alleghany City, Pa.; Argonauts, Bergen Point, N. J.; Beaverwick, of Albany; Ballston, of Ballston, N. Y., and Potomac, of Georgetown, D. C. At the start a foul occurred between the Potomac crew and Beaverwicks, which put them both back several lengths. The race was pretty sharp, but was taken by the Duquesne in 20 minutes 55 seconds The Argonauts second, Beaverwick third, Pope Barge fourth and Ballston fifth.

This evening the Town Hall was crowded to witness the presentation of the prizes. Each of the winners was received with prolonged applause as he stepped forward to receive the prize. The very best feeling prevailed, and everything passed off harmoniously.

The English Races.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—This was the fourth and last day of the Doncaster September meeting. The great race of the day was for the Doncaster Cup, value 300 sovereigns. Saville's br. c. Uhlan was the winner; b. f. Lilian, belonging to the same gentleman, second, and R. N. Batt's ch. c. Thorn third. There were five starters. The last betting was three to one against Uhlan, three to one against Lilian, and six to four against Thorn.

Cricket in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The game of cricket between the United Eleven, of St. Louis, and Young America, of this city, was concluded this afternoon, occupying an hour and twenty minutes. The former, in their second innings, made 48 runs. It was not necessary for the Young America to play a second innings, as they had made 122 runs in their first, beating their opponents by one innings and 25 runs.

An Exciting Game of Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—An exciting game of base ball was played here to-day between the Philadelphias and Atlantics. Fourteen innings were played. The following is the score:

Philadelphias	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Atlantics	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

The Lexington (Ky.) Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 12.—The races over the Associated Course to-day were the best during the week.

The first race, two-mile heats, was won by Stanford, W. B. Withers' entry, in 3:40¾, making the last mile in 1:40¾, and distancing his competitor in the first heat.

The second race, mile, for two-year-olds, was won easily by Robinson's Asteroid, a colt, in 1:41¾, the fastest mile for two-year-olds ever made.

ASSASSINATION.

Gen. Edwin S. McCook Shot and Killed at Yankton, Dakota.

His Murderer, P. P. Wintermute, Banker, of Yankton.

Particulars of the Quarrel and the Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 12.—Gen. Edwin S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota Territory, famous in the history of the late war as a member of the "fighting McCook family," was assassinated about 9 o'clock on Thursday, the 11th inst., in an unjustifiable and most cowardly manner, by Peter P. Wintermute. During the day the St. Paul excursionists had been arriving, and Yankton had been exerting its utmost resources to entertain them and render their visit pleasant. Wintermute had been drinking, and attended a railroad tax-payers' meeting the same night, with, as some say, the [illegible] intention of breaking it up. During one of the [illegible] Wintermute left the meeting, and followed Gen. McCook, addressing him in an insulting manner. McCook spoke to him pleasantly, and told him to go away; that there was no need of any fuss; but Wintermute persisted. Becoming unendurable, McCook finally resented his bad treatment by bruising Wintermute's face. Wintermute returned to the meeting, interrupted the speaker by insulting remarks, and then subsided for about half an hour, during which time he watched the entrance, and suddenly arising, ran to the door and deliberately shot and killed the General, who was standing without in the passage-way, unarmed and unprepared for any such encounter. The excitement runs high, and much talk of lynching is heard, but the friends of law and order have so far prevailed and prevented anything rash.

Wintermute formerly lived in Minnesota, and moved to Yankton about two years ago, where he started a small bank, and during the summer of this year instigated a suit against the Dakota Southern Railroad Company, which was by many people considered unwarrantable and unjust. Gen. McCook held opposite views, but there had been no discussion of these matters between the parties. Wintermute was in liquor when he shot the General, but upon all occasions is abusive and overbearing, boasting of what his money can accomplish. He has some small means, and [illegible] is reported he entertains expectations of [illegible] cleared. There are at least fifty [illegible] of the deed, and a miracle alone [illegible] save Wintermute unless the law is tampered with.

Gen. McCook is sincerely mourned by all good people. The flags are at half-mast throughout the city, and his remains leave at midnight for Cincinnati, where they will be interred in the McCook vault. His record is that of a brave, efficient, honest, and honorable military and civil officer, and no word of reproach against his career in either civil or military life can be maintained against him. He acted invariably from principle in all things, was strong in his advocacy of what he considered the right, and defended his friends as a matter of conscience. He never carried weapons of any description, and, whenever known to have been concerned in any affray, it was always clear that he was never the aggressor, but acted always on the defensive.

The Masons accompany his remains by special train, and his obsequies in Cincinnati will fully attest the estimation in which he was held.

[To the Associated Press.]

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 12.—Gen. E. S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota, was shot through the breast last night at Yankton by P. P. Wintermute, and died this morning at 7 o'clock. McCook attempted to enter the court-room, where a railroad meeting was being held. He was met at the door by Wintermute, who, after some high words, drew a pistol and shot McCook, the ball entering near the left shoulder, severing an artery. The latter then seized Wintermute, who fired two more shots, without effect. In the struggle, both fell to the floor and were separated by friends. McCook was carried to his room at the St. Charles Hotel, bleeding profusely. A consultation of physicians pronounced the wound fatal, and still preserving consciousness, he gradually sank until the hour mentioned. But little is known of the origin of the difficulty. It is generally supposed to be a long-standing feud in regard to railroad bonds voted by Yankton County. Wintermute is now in custody. Considerable excitement exists and some threats of summary vengeance are made.

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 12.—Last night an altercation occurred between Gen. E. S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota, and P. P. Wintermute, a banker of this city, in the billiard-parlor at the St. Charles Hotel, during which Wintermute used insulting language, which was promptly resented by the General, who gave Wintermute a well-merited thrashing. The General then went to his rooms. Wintermute, washing the blood from his face, remarked to bystanders that McCook could whip him, but that he (Wintermute) could shoot, and immediately went five blocks, and got a revolver and returned. A railroad meeting was in session in the hotel at the time. Wintermute went into the assembly, and Gen. McCook, unaware of his presence, also entered the room, when Wintermute raised, and, approaching the General, fired a revolver, the shot taking effect in the General's left breast. The General grappled with the assassin. A second shot was fired, when Wintermute was thrown to the floor. During the struggle two more shots were fired, one of which slightly wounded a bystander.

Only one shot took effect, which proved fatal. The General lingered until this morning, when he expired. He was fully conscious to the last, and died like a brave man.

Wintermute is under arrest. The city is shrouded in gloom, and the flags are flying at half-mast. At one time it was feared that Wintermute would be lynched, but cooler counsels prevailed.

The body is dressed in the uniform of a General, which he wore during the War. The coffin is draped in the American flag, and a large concourse of citizens will escort the remains to the depot, from whence it will be shipped by special train to his friends in the East, accompanied by Gov. Burbank and other distinguished gentlemen.

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 12.

To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Gen. Edwin S. McCook was assassinated at a public meeting last night, by P. P. Wintermute, a banker of this place. (Signed)

JOHN A. BURBANK, Governor.

THE MUIR DISASTER.

Engineer Montreuil Discharged.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Montreuil, the engineer of the freight-train which rushed into the passenger train on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, at Muir, recently, had an examination at Ionia, and was honorably discharged to-day.

A Street-Fight in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening, John Lady, a real estate agent and street money-broker, assaulted Maj. George W. Gilson, City Editor of the *Globe* on the corner of Third and Olive streets. Gilson struck Lady several severe blows over the head and shoulders with a cane, when the latter was taken away by friends. Subsequently Lady went into a saloon, took a heavy bar-tumbler from the counter, wrapped it in a handkerchief like a slung-shot, and sallied out on the street again making direct threats to kill Gilson. The latter procured a pistol and threatened to shoot him, when a policeman took him to the Calaboose. The affair grew out of a paragraph that Gilson published in the *Globe* three weeks ago, charging a lady with with disreputable conduct on the street.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Steamships Napoli and Russia, from New York; Berlin, from Baltimore, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Arrived, steamship Kola, from Bremen.

WYOMING.

Indians on the Reservation---Their Farming Operations---Squaws and Their Carriages.

Sleep in the Mountains---A Night Scene ---Petrified Trees---A Wild-Cat---Rio Verde.

Another Indian Raid---The Sioux Emboldened --- Scouts --- The Burnt Ranche.

Indians Followed Within Sight of Big Horn River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., Sept. 1, 1873.

The Indians on the Shoshonee or Snake Reservation, in Wind River Valley, Wyoming Territory, have made a fair start in their farming operations, and the little settlement at the Agency is as neat a village as can be seen anywhere. Before the Indians commenced farming, it was doubtful about the issue. They were in council for several days before they arrived at a final conclusion; but the conclusion that they would work once arrived at, they have continued to labor faithfully, and this year have

A FINE FARM

of 300 acres filled with grain to crown their efforts. The farm is ... fenced in, and shows ... Agent is a man who understands his business and is determined to make his ... a success. The name of the Agent is Dr. Irwin, who devotes his whole time and energy toward improving the condition of the aborigines. This land once belonged to the Absaraca or Crow Indians; but they have a fine reservation on the Yellowstone River, and it is as well, perhaps, that this is given up to the Shoshonees.

After putting in their crops last spring, the Indians started into the mountains for their usual yearly hunt. They love to stroll about in the hills, and along the courses of the bright mountain-rills. Soon they will return, and gather in their crop, and make preparations for winter. In the whole of Wyoming Territory, there is not a more beautiful place than the reservation here referred to, and, with anything like fair seasons and a reasonable amount of labor, good crops may be depended upon.

WASHAKIE,

the Head-Chief, is exceedingly anxious to make this agricultural scheme a success, and hopes, after he is gone from this sphere, that his people will continue to improve, and eventually emulate the condition of the white race. This old Chief is a man of great good sense and sound judgment, and has the welfare of his people thoroughly at heart. Each Indian who wishes can have a portion of land set aside for his private use, and a log-house built to live in. But at present the whole farm is used in common, and the Agent issues rations to the heads of families, so that there is no such thing as want or suffering, and, through the long winter-months, the whole people are well cared for.

Each year, however, some Indians wish to commence business

ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT,

and desire to move out of their buffalo-skin lodges into the more commodious houses. They wish also to get cattle and cows; and already the squaws have learned to harness the horses, and drive them before their wagons and carts. A cart-load of Indian humanity is no uncommon sight near the Agency, and the squaws enjoy their rides as much as do the highest ladies in the land, though one goes in a horse-cart and the other in a two-horse carriage. The younger squaws make a regular frolic of it, while the older ones look as grave and solemn as if they were going to their own funerals.

To keep everything in order, and protect those who are left behind, a guard, consisting of ten or a dozen young warriors, under a Sub-Chief, remains at the Agency. There is a well-built stone fort close at hand, where all the women and children can find a refuge in case of an attack from the Sioux, Cheyennes, or Arapahoes. There is also a good flouring-mill and saw-mill, a blacksmith's shop, and everything, in fact, which is absolutely necessary for their welfare and comfort. I have never seen

A BETTER-CONDUCTED AGENCY,

nor one where there was a more determined effort being made to improve the condition of the Indians.

A night in the open air, with no roof except the sky bedecked with stars, is a most pleasant thing in the mountains, and I enjoyed several such while on my way to the valley. The air was cool, bracing, and delightful, and the music of the streams calmed me to repose. The first night out, after having been a long time cooped up in a house, is usually the hardest, as a person is apt to be quite nervous, and sleep seems to shun one's pillow. At such times it is best to count the stars in the blue vault above, and then gradually sleep comes on; and there is nothing more refreshing than these rests in the open air. As I lay the first night,

THE LINES FROM "INA"

occurred to me, and I repeated them over and over:

The tawny, solemn night, child of the East,
Her mournful robes trails on the distant woods,
And comes this way with firm and stately step.
Afront and very high, she wears her shining
Breastplate of silver, and on her dark brow
The radiant Venus burns like flashing wit.
Behold, how in her gorgeous flow of hair
Glitter a million mellow, yellow gems,
Spilling their molten gold on the dewy grass.
Throned on the boundless plain, gazing down
Calmly upon the red-seal'd tomb of day,
Resting her form against the Rocky Mountains,
She rules with silent power a peaceful world.

A few nights afterward I was on Black's Fork of Green River, a short distance below Granger station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. About 2 o'clock in the morning I was suddenly roused from my sleep, and, looking round to see what caused so much noise, discovered a freight train coming in from the West at full speed. The yellow moonlight flooded the whole landscape with a peculiar kind of light, and I never looked upon so splendid a scene. Between the place where I lay and the railroad track, the horses and mules were all picketed out, and stood gazing upon the rapidly moving train, which seemed to make ten-fold more noise than usual, in the silence of the night. Our whole party roused up to look at this magnificent view, which, it seems to me

WAS NEVER EXCELLED.

It made a peculiar impression upon my mind, and it was a long time before I could get over it. The scene was almost as light as day, but of a singular yellowish hue, different from anything I ever saw before. The pale outlines of the mountains could be seen in the distance, while on the water the image of the moon was reflected with a brilliancy and coloring altogether new and strange. The shadows were dark-green instead of black, and the borders of objects were fringed with a halo which was beautiful beyond the power of words to describe.

I never had much faith in the story of the petrified trees until lately, but, having found them myself, my skepticism has vanished. At Simpson's Hollow, on the old overland route to California, I found a considerable number of

PETRIFIED STUMPS OF TREES,

and, in order to remove all doubt, carried one of them to the railroad with me. It was in perfect condition, and the growth of the different layers of wood could be distinctly traced. It is told of an old mountaineer, that he said he had seen "petrified trees having petrified leaves, and in the branches were petrified birds singing petrified songs." It must be admitted that this is putting it pretty strong, and the best way is to give the old gentleman the benefit of a doubt, and believe all he said. At all events, I found the petrified stumps of the trees, but can go no further. They were found very near the place where the Mormons destroyed one of the Government trains, which was on its way to Utah, at the time of the Mormon difficulties, in 1857. I am told these are the remains of extensive forests, in a petrified condition, in the northern portion of Wyoming, not far from the line of the Pacific Railroad. This I can readily believe, from what I have seen myself, and the probability is, that, at some remote period in the past, the wide plains were covered with dense forests.

While in the rocky region on the road between Green River and Black's Fork,

A LARGE WILD-CAT

was seen by one of the men, who immediately fired at it. The cat did not seem to be at all alarmed at this demonstration, but showed fight in the most direct manner. The man who fired was on horseback, and a second time tried his luck in firing, but with no better success,—the cat all the time advancing upon him, with quick, angry leaps, and looking as vicious as it is possible for an animal to look. Things began to grow serious, when another man rode up, who also commenced firing at the fiendish-looking creature, and delivered two shots before it retreated towards a pile of rocks, where it was soon lost to view. This was much larger than the wild-cats ordinarily seem, and was as courageous as anything could be. I do not know what actual damage it could have done to a man, but, unless he was well armed, he had much better not interfere with it at all. They are most furious in their disposition, and I believe it is impossible to tame them. They live on young sage-chickens, rabbits, and field-rats, and always appear well-to-do so far as flesh is concerned. It is by no means common to meet with them, they being very shy, but, when once aroused, are not easily put to flight.

It appears to me that

IT IS ALWAYS HOT

on Green River, which is the old Rio Verde of the Spaniards. It empties into the Colorado River, and any one who has been on the Colorado down about Fort Yuma certainly knows what hot weather is. It was so hot there, it melted all the solder off the coffee-pots and sauce-pans, and the hens used to lay eggs already cooked,—at least such things were reported,—and, when the thermometer shows 110 degrees of heat at midnight, one can almost believe anything. It became necessary to fix the telegraph-wire at the crossing of Green River; and between the heat and the mosquitoes that absolutely swarmed among the willow-bushes on the banks of the stream, I never experienced a more disagreeable time. The water was too high to attempt to cross it with a wagon, though some men who were on horseback forded it without much difficulty; but the heat, the overpowering heat, was dreadful. Why there should be such an excess of heat on the Rio Colorado, and Rio Verde, or Green River as it is now called, is something I cannot understand. In Green River there are some

VERITABLE MONSTERS

in the shape of fish, which are frightful enough in their appearance; and down on the Gila, which is a tributary of the Colorado, there is a big lizard called a "Gila Monster," which is looked upon with fear and dread by both red and white men.

The Indians seem to have a peculiar spite towards the whites in this section of the country, and

AGAIN MADE THEIR APPEARANCE

on the evening of the 17th inst., on the Shoshonee Indian Reservation, where they stole a number of horses and mules. These Indians are supposed to be Sioux, from their camp on Powder River. They stole several horses from the settlers in and near the Red Canon, and fired upon them. The settlers rallied and returned the fire, and Mr. John Murphy is said to have hit one of the miscreants, giving him a severe wound. A party of citizens from the valley, with some friendly Shoshonee Indians, started on the trail. The cavalry soldiers encamped on the head-waters of Wind River started out as soon as the depredations were reported to them, under the leadership of First-Lieut. Wheelan.

The next morning, a portion of the infantry under Capt. MacArthur, Jr., of the Thirteenth Regiment, was sent out to scout in the neighborhood of Beaver Canon. The whole country is roused, and it seems almost as if the savages would soon

TAKE POSSESSION OF EVERYTHING

hereabout. They seem to swarm in all directions.

At one time it was reported that South Pass City was threatened, and that Indians had been seen looking down upon the town. Col. Brackett gathered up a few men and went there, where he was joined by a party of citizens, and all of them made a scout in the direction the savages were reported to have been seen. They went to the Burnt Ranche, on Sweetwater River; but no signs could be found.

Capt. MacArthur made a thorough scout with his men to the Big Bend of Beaver Creek, but could discover no recent signs of the savages. Indians were reported in all directions, and the whole country

WAS THOROUGHLY AROUSED.

The whole force of the wrath of the Sioux seems to have been expended on the Shoshonee Reservation, and among the settlers who reside near there. They are anxious to get horses with which to make an attack in some new direction.

This has been a severe blow to many of the men who had small farms in the Wind River Valley, and the loss of their stock cannot readily be replaced. It is really sickening to see these poor men thus stripped of the main help they have in making a living. How they are to get in their crops, no one can tell.

At the Burnt Ranche are the remains of

AN OLD HOUSE, OR FORT,

more elaborately built than anything I have seen on the frontier. It is not built high above ground, while below are long passages strongly walled up with stone. It has evidently been used as a stage-station when the old overland-line was in its full glory. The house is loop-holed for small arms, and covered over with a thick layer of willows, hay, and dirt. I understand the Indians made several attacks upon this place, and burnt a house here each time. The present one it is impossible to burn, as it is built of stone, but it has gone to ruin, and attempts have been made to set fire to it in several places.

Altogether, it is as strong as a place could be made on this frontier, and, in its day, must have withstood many attacks of the red-skins. A few resolute men, with plenty of provisions, could have sustained a long siege at this ranche. On a knoll near by is a small grave-yard, containing the graves of six or seven men who have been killed by Indians, or died, near by. In old times, this must have been a favorite camping-place, as the green grass and bushes along Sweetwater River furnished a pleasant place to recruit after the long and tedious march across the plains and highlands.

Lieut. Wheelan followed the trail of about 250 hostile Sioux within sight of the Big Horn River, but could not overtake them, and it would have been folly for him to go into the Powder River country with his small force. His command stopped in the Wind River Valley some time to reassure the Shoshonee Indians and quiet the apprehensions of the settlers. With a larger command, he is confident he could find this band easily.

This last raid of the savages has

DONE A GREAT DEAL OF HARM

to this country, as people feel unsettled, and do not know at what moment the foemen may pounce down on them. Besides this, the Sioux carried off a great deal of stock, consisting of horses and mules, which cannot readily be replaced. It is much easier to break up a new settlement than an old one, and it is no joke to to have all one's earthly possessions carried off in the twinkling of an eye. I sincerely trust that, before many moons have waned, the Sioux and their allies, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, will have received a salutary lesson.

ALGEBRA.

IOWA.

Salary-Grabbers in Bad Odor—Favorable Prospects of the People's Movement.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was considerable excitement in this city over the announcement that John A. Logan, salary-grabber, was to address the office-holders and the back-pay defenders on the political issues of the day. Many of the Grant papers protested against the idea that Gen. Logan was to take part in the Iowa campaign,—prominent among which was the Burlington *Hawkeye*. It advised Salary-Grabber Logan to "stay on his side of the great river." The Chairman of the Iowa State Central Committee saw his mistake in inviting Logan to speak in Iowa, and has quietly withdrawn him, as well as Harlan, Orr, Palmer, and all the salary-grabbers. The temper of the people will not allow these men to participate in the canvass, just home from Washington with the back-pay greenbacks sticking out of their pockets. Accordingly, the Hon. H. D. Pratt, Senators E. G. Wright, and Gov. Carpenter—men uncontaminated—have been put forward to speak in the leading cities.

The People's Movement now bids fair to sweep the State, much as the "Grant organs" try to belittle it. Anti-Monopoly takes with the Grangers, and the Senatorial and Representative nominations have been taken out of the hands of politicians in the several districts. The office-holders tremble at the magnitude of the movement.

Neidig, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and Van Leusen, Special Mail-Agent, seem to be the historic figures just now. Neidig goes for salary-grabbers, and Van Leusen for erring Postmasters; and those grabbers and Postmasters, in turn, go for Neidig and Van Leusen. We have no sort of sympathy with either of them. Neidig is the railroad editor of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, and Van Leusen belongs to the Donnan, Pratt, Wright, and Kasson Wing. Upon the whole, the Grant party is just now in hot water, and, if the People's movement does not sweep the State, then the ominous signs of the times have no significance.

GRANGER.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

The Yellowstone Column Reach the Muscleshell.

Daily Progress of the Explorers—The Command Homeward Bound.

Gen. Custer's Indian Fights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 10, 1873.

A letter received from an officer with Gen. Stanley's expedition gives the following additional information of the progress of the Yellowstone column:

"My last letter to you detailed our march up to the morning of July 31, and on that day we made 15 miles, and struck the river. In the morning, for 3 miles, we had to make roads, cutting around some high hills and filling a ravine. After that, the road was very good. It ran down a creek which had been traveled the day before by Gen. Custer, and which Gen. Stanley named 'Custer,' in honor of the General. The creek winds a great deal, and we crossed it frequently during the day.

"AUG. 1.—We remained in camp all day, receiving supplies from the steamer Josephine, which had arrived the day before at the point where we struck the river. She had passed the rocks in the vicinity of Powder River without any trouble, and went 6 or 8 miles above the Rapids.

"AUG. 2.—We marched 15 miles on this day, and made several detours. The road was very bad, and we encamped near the river.

FOUR OR FIVE INDIANS

were seen during the day on the opposite side of the stream; but they made no demonstration of hostility.

"AUG. 3.—We made 11 miles. The road this day was very good. During the afternoon we kept along a creek, which Gen. Stanley named Sunday Creek, as we encamped on it that day.

"AUG. 4.—We marched 19 miles. The first part of the march lay along Sunday Creek for 4 miles, after which we turned southward, and came to a high land bordering the river. The aspect of the country to-day was fine, but the grass was not very abundant. As we neared the river to encamp, our advance was attacked by a party of

UNCAPAPA SIOUX AND OTHER INDIANS.

"The party attacked was considerably in advance at the time, even of our scouts, and, in fact, were straggling. It appears the Veterinary Surgeon and Trader had gone ahead with a scout and a half-breed to find the river. When they got on the bottom, the Indians suspected something wrong, and told the Doctor and Trader they had better return at once to the column, as Indians were near; and they pointed out some objects in the distance which the Doctor and Trader at once declared were cavalrymen looking for water; and, despite the advice of their savage friends, they pushed on. They had gone but a short distance, when they were attacked,

AND BOTH KILLED,—

the Trader, Mr. Calrabol, receiving an arrow through the heart, which was thrown with such force that it projected from either side of the body. He was also shot in the back while retreating toward the column. The Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Henenger, was shot near the hips with an arrow, and also received two pistol-shots in his body. The bodies were not scalped or mutilated, except the Doctor, whose head was slightly bruised, apparently by blows inflicted with the butt of a rifle. Both of the men were mounted, and the Uncapapas captured their horses,—the Doctor's being a fine American thoroughbred. In addition to the horses which the Uncapapas took they robbed the bodies of all the valuables that were on them,—the Doctor's watch having been pulled off in such haste that the chain snapped, and it was found still about his neck.

"As soon as the firing was heard, assistance was sent forward,—Gen. Custer, with a squadron of cavalry, being ordered to hasten, and, if possible, succor the unfortunate men. The General pursued the Indians up the valley for several miles, until finally he forced them to

HALT AND FIGHT.

The contest was short, but for some time quite hot.

"During the fight a number of Indians were seen to fall from their ponies. Corporal Bloody Knife, our Sioux guide, killed one Uncapapa with his own hand. Custer fought them until they retreated across the river. There is no telling how many of the hostile Indians were killed and wounded, but it is evident they suffered a great loss. After the battle was over, we could hear them crying for the dead, and lamenting as through they had suffered a great defeat. The supposition is, that

SOME GREAT CHIEF WAS KILLED

in the battle. The Indians were closely pursued, and were in such haste to cross the river that several of them left their saddles and rifles behind on the water's edge.

"In the evening, it was reported that a cavalryman, while out hunting, was wounded, and another soldier killed outright, very near where the Doctor and trader met their fate. The day was exceedingly hot, and our men suffered greatly, several of them being sun-struck. The scene of the fight was about 3 miles above the Tongue River.

"AUG. 5.—We marched 10 miles this day along the Valley of the Yellowstone. The road was very good, and we had no trouble, except once when we were delayed for a short time to fix a bad place. The appearance of the country was very fine,—the timber along the river being dense, and presenting a pretty and refreshing picture. In the morning, a mile or so after leaving camp, we arrived on the battle-ground of the day before, and noticed several indications of the fight, such as burnt grass, dead ponies, exploded shells, &c. We had expected an attack all the night before, but the Indians failed to put in an appearance.

"All during the march that day, we saw fresh tracks of Indians, who appeared to be in large bodies. The Indian-guides seemed to think they were divided into two bodies; one taking the hills, and the other the valley-country in our front. When about half-a-mile from camp, in the morning, it was reported that we had discovered

THE BODY OF THE MISSING CAVALRYMAN

who was supposed to have been killed the day before (the body was found in a ditch, and said to be scalped); but the report was found afterwards to be false. The fate of this man is involved in some mystery yet, as it turns out the body found is not his. The man was last seen in company with another soldier, who returned to camp. This man says they were resting, and he thinks the man must have fallen asleep. When the Indians appeared, the first man made his escape, and the other is supposed to have been taken. Both of the men belonged to Capt. Yates' company of the Seventh Cavalry, which that day formed the advance and rear guard of the regiment. Some suppose that the man run off to the Indians with two private horses belonging to Capt. Yates.

"AUG. 6.—We marched twelve miles,—a mile or so along the bottom, and then we were forced to make a detour on account of the precipitous condition of the bluffs in the vicinity of the river. We traveled along a creek-bed for three miles, and crossed it several times, the bottom being quite hard and not very difficult. From the creek we turned southwest toward the river, and traveled along a ridge for three miles, when we descended to the bottom and encamped near the river. There was

A WOUNDED PONY

found in the vicinity of the camp, which was shot in the fore-shoulder, the hurt having been received, no doubt, in the battle with Custer.

"AUG. 7.—We marched 13 miles along the Valley of the Yellowstone. The traveling was very good, and the appearance of the valley extremely beautiful. The banks and islands of the river were densely covered with cottonwoods, which, flanked with tall grasses, made a very pretty view. We encamped in the evening in the broad valley. During the day we passed the mouth of the Rosebud, which could be seen flowing in from the other side of the river. We also saw signs of Indians, and found the remains of a camp which must have contained at least

ONE THOUSAND SAVAGES.

There were dead ponies, teepee-poles in abundance, and moccasin-tracks along the river. From all indications we had come upon the camp of these Indians unexpectedly, and they had fled with the utmost precipitation. All along there were traces of a hasty retreat, prairie fires and signs which were presumed to be challenges and preconcerted signals informing the women and children of our approach, and warning them to move on. Had Gen. Custer come out on the expedition purposely to fight Indians, he could have

CAPTURED THE WHOLE CAMP

by promptly pursuing them up the valley after the battle of the 5th inst. He could have given them a severe and bloody punishment, and they deserved it after their cowardly and unprovoked attack on the Doctor and the Trader.

"AUG. 8.—We marched 14 miles over ridge and bottom. We had to build dirt bridges across the Little Porcupine. We passed during the day ground which must have been recently occupied by Indians. The trail was very fresh, and they must have left in great haste, for we found, in their camp, kettles, axes, sugar, and coffee. They were evidently of the same party met a few days since. Gen. Custer and command—400 fighting men—have left

FOR A SCOUT.

He expects to make about 39 miles to-night, and, if necessary, 50 miles during the next twenty-four hours. By permission of Gen. Stanley, Lieuts. Ketchum, Jones, Lord, Clifford, and his friend, Beaumont-Rosemont, accompany the expedition; also, Mr. Forrest and Messrs. Benson and Dischell, of the New York *Tribune* and *Herald*.

"AUG. 9.—We marched seventeen miles to-day, over bottom and ridge, the road being very much like that of yesterday. Just as we were descending from the ridge to the bottom, Gen. Custer and command were observed about fifteen miles off, in the valley. They could be distinctly seen with field-glasses, and observed with the naked eye by the columns of dust which the horses raised. The trails of Indians this day were very numerous and quite fresh. They seemed to be traveling in large bodies, but were very much scattering. The indications are, that we are pressing them, as we continue to find coffee, small sacks, camp-kettles, and to-day two Henry rifles were picked up on the line of their retreat. We must have taken them

GREATLY BY SURPRISE,

or they would not leave such things behind. Since the departure of the cavalry, the escort of the engineers consists of fifty infantry men. We found some curious specimens of fossils to-day, and several views of the country were taken by Mr. Allen, the photographer.

"AUG. 10.—We marched 14 miles this day,—the weather being very hot, the men suffering greatly from want of water. A large buck-antelope was chased down the column by three hounds of Gen. Custer's pack.

"AUG. 11.—Marched 9 miles by surveyor's measure along the bottom. When about a mile from camp, Maj. Burt, who was out on the flank, hunting, with six men of his company, sent a cavalry scout to Gen. Stanley with the information that

VOLLEY-FIRING COULD BE HEARD

up the road from the direction of Gen. Custer's command, and he supposed it to mean that Gen. Custer was engaged. Gens. Stanley and Bradley, accompanied by their staff-officers, rode forward, and soon succeeded in finding Maj. Burt. The Major repeated the statement to Gen. Stanley, who was at first supposed to doubt its correctness, and said the noise made was caused by the wind in the hills. But, while he was expressing this opinion, the firing broke out again, and was now distinctly heard. From where we were, the firing seemed quite heavy, and it was conclusive that

AN ENGAGEMENT WAS IN PROGRESS.

Presently there came in sight a large white horse, which, it was ascertained, had escaped from Gen. Custer's command. The horse was shot in the shoulder by Indians, and had thrown his rider. Maj. Burt and party continued to advance until he was about 1½ miles from the column, when Gen. Bradley sent his Adjutant to order him to fall back and join the main body. On nearing the party, it was found that they were deployed as skirmishers, and were prepared for some Indians who were approaching. Some horsemen were also observed coming rapidly down from Custer's column. The Indians, discovering this latter body, and that they were between two parties, turned and put out rapidly for the hills. There were a few shots exchanged, but without effect. They were at one time within talking distance, and had a talk with Fire Cloud, the Crow guide, in which they told him that Gen. Custer

HAD FOUGHT WITH THEIR PEOPLE

near the Big-Horn River. There was, of course, no time to obtain any particulars, and they left cursing us for having come into their country. We continued to move on until within a mile of the Big-Horn, where we camped and found Custer. Just before meeting Custer, we saw a large party of Indians on a prominent point on the opposite side of the river. They seemed to think themselves safe, and did not make any effort to come to us, or we to go to them. They had pickets on all the adjacent points, and were carefully watching our progress. When opposite the point, we pushed forward a Rodman gun, and opened about the time, no doubt, they were having a big talk. Lieut. Webster, by direction of Gen. Stanley, threw a shell at the largest group. It struck so near that the stones and dirt thrown up must have fallen on their heads. In about a moment they were all seen going, and, when the next shell struck, our savage foe

HAD DISAPPEARED.

On arriving at Gen. Custer's position, the General, accompanied by some of his officers, and a soldier carrying a cavalry-guidon, came down from his lines in the hills and met Gen. Stanley. The little party, with the guidon of stars and stripes, and Gen. Custer in his red shirt and belt, in which were stuck two pistols, formed quite a suggestive and warlike picture. Of course, the whole affair was indicative of the bold and dashing character of Custer. The statement made by the Indians we encountered in the morning, concerning the fight with Custer, turned out not to be overrated. He had encountered the Indians about 4 miles from the mouth of Big-Horn River, and we encamped on the battle-ground the day we came up with the cavalry. The engagement, skirmish, or whatever it may be called, ought properly to be christened

'THE BATTLE OF THE BIG-HORN.'

The particulars of the affair have, no doubt, already gone to you by telegraph, so I need not repeat them here. We encamped near the scene of the engagement, and Gen. Stanley ordered the Rodman guns to be placed on a commanding position, so that the Indians might be shelled from the woods on the other side of the river. When the shelling commenced, the Indians could be seen running in all directions. Companies I and F, Ninth Infantry, were placed on the bank of the river to watch the movement of the enemy, and several shots were fired by men of Company I at Indians who uncovered themselves,—but without effect. Every precaution was taken to prevent a surprise, or repel a sudden attack, should it be made during the night. We had a couple of alarms, but nothing serious occurred.

"AUG. 12.—We marched fourteen miles and encamped. A few Indians were seen early in the morning, but they kept a long way off.

THE BODIES OF THE MEN KILLED

in Gen. Custer's fight were buried in the evening, under the picket rope. All the men that have been killed were carried for a day, and then buried so that the Indians might not find their bodies.

"AUG. 13.—We marched this day nineteen miles. The road runs along bottom and ridge, and is very much like that passed over during the last three days' march. The day was very hot, and the command suffered greatly; but, before we got under canvas we were wet through, the rain falling in torrents for nearly an hour. There were fifteen elk killed by the hunters to-day.

"AUG. 14.—Marched 6 miles to a point opposite

POMPEY'S PILLAR.

We were all anxious to see it, because we have been marching to it and looking for it so long a time. We were a little surprised that we did not see it from our last camp. Some person had suggested that the Pillar must be a hole in the ground; but to-day, after we were in camp, we went down to see it, and found that it was a mass of sandstone, separated from the mainland by action of the water. Its elevation is about 150 feet above the stream, and corresponds with the highest point of the bank on this side. There is nothing remarkable about its appearance. It has no prominence over other points of the surrounding country.

"AUG. 15 and 16.—Remained in camp both days, and two alarms,—one during the day, the other in the night. Both were caused by the Indians firing at our men while at the river, and by their attempting to stampede our cattle-herd.

"AUG. 17.—Marched this day 20 miles, and encamped near Red Buttes. We found the road to-day very good.

"AUG. 18.—We marched 20 miles, the road being quite fair. To-day we struck Col. Parker's trail of last year.

"AUG. 19.—Marched 18 miles

TO MUSCLESHELL,

which we hailed with delight and good cheer. *We now turn toward home, after a march of three months.* We expect to be at the stockade by the 10th day of September. Carriers leave to-night, and I am obliged to hurry these dispatches. The command is in general good health, and the officers, I believe, are all well."

AARON ABOUT.

The Discovery of a New Double Star, Beta Delphini, by S. W. Burnham.

From Silliman's American Journal of Science for September, 1873.

Examining Beta Delphini with my 6-inch Alvan Clark refractor, on the evening of Aug. 8, I saw at once that it was a very close double star; and with a power of 410 it was well seen, although too close to be separated with an instrument of that aperture. The secondary appeared to be nearly two magnitudes the smaller. The distance I estimated to be five-tenths of a second, and the position-angle about 355 degrees. I am inclined to think the distance is slightly underrated, to the extent, perhaps, of one or two-tenths of a second. It is a pretty difficult object for a 6-inch refractor; although, within the last two months, I have discovered a good many new double stars much more difficult, and one, the same evening, where the components were at least two-tenths of a second closer.

Beta Delphini has long been known as a wide, double star from a 11th magnitude companion at a distance of 32 seconds (Struve), and was first observed by Sir William Herschel in 1781, and catalogued as No. 35 of his Class IV. Struve measured it in 1829, and entered it in the great Dorpat Catalogue (*Mensuræ Micrometricæ*) as No. 2,704. Sir John Herschel also noted it in his Fourth Catalogue (*Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. IV.), and added a more minute comparison, cited by him as 14th magnitude, at a distance of 18 seconds, and both were measured still later by Admiral Smyth. (*Cycle of Celestial Objects.*) The well-known double-star observer, Baron Dembowski, measured the principal companion in 1864, giving its distance as 34.6 seconds. None of these observers seem to have even suspected the duplicity of the bright star, notwithstanding very much larger instruments were used than the one with which it was detected. Possibly it may prove to be a binary of long period, and single during the earlier observations. It would be very desirable to get measures of it during the present season.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Payment of the $15,500,000 Due from England to the United States.

Washington (Sept. 9) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The great event of the day in Washington was the fulfillment of the seventh article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which prescribes, in case the Tribunal to meet at Geneva find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties agreed upon by the treaty in previous articles, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with the three rules laid down in the treaty for the guidance of neutrals in time of war, it may, if it thinks proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all claims referred to it, and, in such case, the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States at Washington within twelve months after the date of the award. How the award was made, the manner in which the amount was to be silently put in the vaults of the United States Treasury, and dwindle the final transaction to the mere exchange of a bit of paper, have already been published in these dispatches; but could Bulwer have accompanied his fellow-countrymen, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Consul-General Archibald, of New York, in their rounds to-day, while settling this bit of indebtedness, amounting to $15,500,000, he could have renewed the famous expression put in the mouth of Richelieu, "Put up the sword; States can be saved without it! In the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword." So one would have thought, when Sir Edward Thornton and Consul General Archibald crossed the threshold of the Treasury building this morning, to exchange a lot of certificates of indebtedness for a coin certificate covering the entire amount of the Geneva award in gold. Entering the office of Secretary Richardson, who had been previously informed when he would call, Mr. Archibald was introduced as the joint partner in this little business transaction, and the gold certificate was accepted in exchange for the other certificates. It was all done by the Secretary writing his name with bad ink in one corner of the paper, approving the signatures of the subordinate officials. This was a matter of some moment, as it put into the hands of Sir Edward Thornton the order on the Treasury for the amount specified in gold. Five minutes after this transaction Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Archibald were in transit for the State Department, where they were received with that obsequiousness belonging to the portico and lower hall of the first department of the Government.

The transactions in the office of the Secretary of State were not complicated or confidential. The British Minister good naturedly remarked, "I believe my Government owes the United States a sum of money, which it is my purpose to pay to-day." Mr. Davis, the Assistant Secretary of State, seated Mr. Archibald, and Secretary Fish requested Minister Sir Edward Thornton to take a seat at his desk. It was sort of a rent day, so to speak. Mr. Fish was landlord, or, to be more definite, landlord's clerk. The head of the State Department never forgets that he is only his Uncle Sam's clerk.

Drawing from his broadcloth coat a Russia leather pocket-book and exhuming a piece of white paper, he said: "If you will please give me pen and ink I will soon settle this outstanding indebtedness, you know." One of Gillott's swan pens was handed him, and, in a quick, running style, he wrote: "Pay to the order of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State," and signed his name officially. Consul-General Archibald then inscribed his autograph underneath that of his superior. The wet ink was blotted; and, in return for this prompt settlement, Mr. Fish gave a full release, according to the terms of the treaty.

The following is a copy of the receipt given by Mr. Fish:

The undersigned, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State to the United States of America, hereby declares that he has this day received from the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and from Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at New York, agents of Her Majesty's Government in this behalf, the sum of $15,500,000 in gold coin, being the whole amount of the gross sum awarded on the 14th of September, 1872, by the Tribunal of Arbitration, then sitting at Geneva, in accordance with the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between the said United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty.

In witness whereof the aforesaid Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States of America, has subscribed his name to this receipt, in duplicate, at Washington, this 9th of September, in the year of our Lord 1873. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

While that receipt was properly drawn, it lacked one thing, and that was an Internal Revenue stamp. The representatives of Her Majesty's Government bade our State Department officials good morning, and vacated the premises. It was at the close of the winter of 1871 that Earl de Gray, Sir Stafford Northcote, Montague Bernard, Sir John McDonald, and Sir Edward Thornton went up the same staircase that Sir Edward was now descending to wrestle diplomatically with Fish, Schenck, Nelson, Hoar, and Williams, as to the manner in which the all-important Alabama claims business should be settled. The British members of the Joint High Commission walked more leisurely down stairs the first day they met than Sir Edward did to-day after relieving himself of that "bit of paper," worth twenty-four tons in gold, the result of the wrestling match, in the west room of the State Department Building, from which he was now making his exit. Pakenham was there to meet them. He is the First Secretary of Legation, and as thoroughly English as a curate of the Church of England. "Clever piece of business, this transfer of an invisible pile of gold," he said, as the twain got into the carriage. "I have done my duty," said Sir Edward, "and got Mr. Fish's receipt. I can account for the amount."

The carriage was driven rapidly to the Legation, where lunch was served. Behind them came Mr. Fish and Bancroft Davis, who, twenty minutes later, called on Secretary Richardson and exchanged the gold certificate for a piece of parchment worth $15,000,000 inscribed as a 5 per cent bond, and that in the following manner:

Mr. Fish, after stating that he had come to perform a pleasant duty, handed the certificate to Judge Richardson, with the request that the amount be invested in the new 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan under the act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury, taking the certificate, directed that a bond for $15,500,000 be issued, which was done accordingly, and it is in the words and figures following:

Funded loan of 1881, Washington, May 1, 1871. The United States of America are indebted to the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, in trust to be held, subject to the future disposition of Congress, as provided in the act approved March 3, 1873, Chapter 241, in the sum of $15,500,000. This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt approved July 14, 1870, amended by an act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August, and November in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, transferrable on the books of this office.

JOHN ALLISON, Register of the Treasury.

In the lower left hand corner appear the words, "Entered G. L. W. Recorded J. H. J." Around the margin of the bond the amount in figures appears frequently. On the face is a representation of the coat of arms of the United States, and upon either side of this a scroll, the one on the right being encircled by the words, "Principal and interest payable in coin at the Treasury of the United States," and that on the left encircled by the words, "Interest 5 per cent per annum." Across the face is written, "Approved. William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury." On the back of the bond is the usual blank assignment for the payee, assignee, and verification, in the same words as on all the registered bonds.

The bond was skillfully printed with a pen, being a fac simile of the printed form, and is the work of Mr. E. B. Magroty, a clerk in the loan branch of the Treasury. Upon being duly executed it was photographed, and then sent to Secretary Fish, who is its present custodian. The certificate of deposit was, of course, retained by the Secretary of the Treasury when the bond was issued. It will be framed and preserved among the archives of the Government as a memorial of the amicable settlement of the difference between the two countries without resort to arms. In the whole of this important transaction with regard to the payment of the money the Secretary of State declined to have anything whatever to do with the bankers employed by the British Government, his communications being alone with Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and the only transactions the Secretary of the Treasury had with the banks was to receive their certificates of deposit, and issue in lieu thereof one for the whole amount, the bankers receiving nothing from the Treasury as compensation for the negotiation, the expense having been paid by the British Government.

So endeth the first act in the payment of the Alabama indemnity award. The second will begin when Congress meets, and if the play is to be continued as long as the farce of the French spoliation claims it will not need an imaginary lapse of time between the acts. It will be too real to those who hope to be indemnified for the acts of the Confederate cruisers, Alabama, Shenandoah, and Florida.

BURIED ALIVE.

Terrible Tragedy in Columbia County, Wis.—Four Children Entombed at Play—Three Smothered in the Sand.

From the Columbus (Wis.) Democrat, Sept. 5.

The farm and the commodious homestead of Henry Niemeyer is situated two miles from this village, on the road towards Hampden. Last Monday afternoon Niemeyer had six bright, healthy children, all of tender ages, romping away their happy hours, as careless of impending evil as is the butterfly. Before evening the mortal harvester had garnered three of them.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, Mrs. Niemayer saw three of her little boys at the front gate. The youngest was crying, and she sent the sister Emma out playing with them for awhile, and to bring him in for a nap. This was the last time she ever saw three of her children alive. Thirty or forty rods from the house and three or four rods back from the highway is a little knoll which contains good sand, many loads of which have been drawn away from time to time. The excavation which remains is trifling, however, and a passer-by would as soon suspect danger to be lurking in a dooryard as in that slight depression. Formerly, this had been a favorite resort for the children, but they had been forbidden to go there, and had even been punished for so doing, and had not visited the place for a long time. Doubtless, they wandered down that way, and could not resist the fascination that sand has for all tiny hands. That forenoon, Mr. Starkweather, without Niemeyer's knowledge, had sent Fred Hicks to the spot after one or more loads. Probably the cavity left was hardly of sufficient size to back a cart into. The surface is of clay or loam; the rains of Saturday night had rendered it heavier than usual, and it fell just at that time of all others, when these innocents were beneath it. Thus suddenly their play-house became their tomb. How long they remained there is not exactly known. There was an interval of something more than an hour between their leaving the gate and their discovery. The little boy Willie, who was taken out alive, heard teams passing at intervals along the road, but, partially covered as he was, his cries were too feeble to attract attention. Once Emma called, and said faintly through the sand: "Willie, where are you?" The child answered, "Here," as well as he could. Afterwards he caught the words, "Are you going home?" Then followed for some time a sound of sobbing and catching for breath, and then all was still. Their puny strugglings were as nothing against the great conqueror.

Niemeyer was at work about the barn and house, and several times asked for the children. Presently an elder sister was sent to look for them. At length she went to the sand-pit. Only a portion of Willie's hair was visible through the clay, and his exhausted cries were hardly audible. She saw the whole disaster in a moment, and flew back to her father. He is at the fatal spot almost in an instant. The casting aside of two or three handfuls of earth uncovers Willie's head. Alive, thank God! He runs nimbly away as he is pulled from the sand. It is the work only of a moment to scrape away the clay and sand to the next one. It is Otto, aged 3 years and 5 months. He will never be any older. Dead, quite dead! In another instant the pretty face of Emma is uncovered. A single glance tells us that the spirit escaped imprisonment before the body did. Heart-rending work is it for a father to do. Just at this juncture the mother arrives with a shovel, a movement or two of which reveals Oscar, aged 1 year and 10 months. It is dark to him now in the sunny fields as it was in the horrible pit. The earth has given them up; but it is only that they may be coffined and returned to it. The father and mother may sit down by their dead babes and weep, for they can do nothing more.

THE HAVANA FIRE.

The Scene of the Conflagration.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 10.

Plaza Vapor, as it is generally known in Havana, instead of by its proper name, Mercado de Tacon, the scene of the terrible fire, may fairly be considered the Washington Market of Havana, its only rivals being the Plaza Viega, near the Custom House, and the insignificant markets of Plaza de Colon and Plaza de Cristo. The market was built by prison labor, in the years 1835 and 1836, by Gen. Tacon, and is constructed of limestone and brick extracted from the government quarries, and is one of the most interesting places a visitor can inspect in the Guadalupe district, in which it is situated. On the exterior of the galleries, at its base, large show cases, with fancy goods, such as "articles de Paris," may be seen, and any amount of imitation jewelry, which the Havana slaves purchase with hard-earned money. In the stores on the ground floor groceries, dry goods, perfumery, stationery, hardware, and drugs can always be obtained, while the loquacious barbers have found likewise several places to hang out their shingles. A visit to the interior of the market at the present month, which is the height of the fruit season, shows, or rather did, before the building fell a prey to the flames, the most glorious collection of tropical fruits to be found in the world, consisting of platanos, comitos, manneyes, cocos, zapotes, guanabanos, pine-apples, and countless other kinds, including imported peaches and apples from the United States.

The name of Plaza Vapor, or "Steam Place," was given by the Havanese people on account of its proximity to the first railroad built on the Island.

The building, which is a perfect square, is bounded on the north by Calle del Aquila, on the south by the Calzal de Galeano, on the east by Calzada de la Reina, and the west by Calle Dragones. Four large portions on each side gave ingress and egress, and at the eastern portal is situated the Police Station, as likewise the office of the Market Inspector and his deputies. The length of the building on each side is about 450 feet, approximately speaking; it has two stores about 40 feet in height from the ground. The second story is used for dwelling purposes by many of the market people, and when business hours are over many of them may be seen walking and chatting on the flat roof, made with bricks, and called in Spanish "azotea." The building has galleries on and in and outside, but which only reach up to the first story. The second story reposes on limestone pillars of the Ionic order of architecture. In the open space inside of the square are to be seen an immense number of stands, on which all kinds of produce—such as vegetables, poultry, game, fruit, grains—are exposed for sale. Towering up among them, like a giant among pigmies, may be seen two small one-story buildings, which are used for the sale of meat.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

OFFICE OF NEW YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:

We are in receipt this day of a telegram from Havana, advising us of the great conflagration there, and the great destitution among a large portion of its inhabitants, and appealing to us to try to get some aid from this city to succor the poor, which appeal we beg to present to the charitably disposed persons of this country, which we feel sure will meet with a warm response, as we must not forget that Havana did not forget Chicago and Boston when the late lamentable fires took place there. All subscriptions will be thankfully received by us, and immediately remitted to Havana. Yours respectfully,

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

The Bonapartes.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a controversy has been raised there over the words recently used by the Imperial Prince at Chiselhurst—"All for the people and all by the people," an aphorism which the Prince ascribed to the founder of the dynasty. It seems that what Napoleon I. really did say was quite the reverse. When charged to restore order, and when the country was tired of the Directory and the Jacobin tail, the First Consul cried, "Yes, all for the people, but nothing more by the people." The Bonapartists, unable to deny that such was the expression really employed, assert, however, that His Majesty always acted up to the amended version. He certainly, as Emperor, did try to accomplish a good deal by the people, and a good many of them perished in the attempt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Railway now runs a "honeymoon car" for the use of bridal parties.

—Disappointed in love, Miss Dorcas Knowles, who had seen only 71 short summers in this bright world, committed suicide at Hampden, Me.

—Women who violate the city ordinances are condemned to sweep the streets in Mobile. They do it of their own accord in most cities.

—The Librarian of the Library of the United States has effected the purchase of the Savannah *Republican*, 126 volumes, from 1802 to 1873.

—The possessors of the Tichborne estate are already out of pocket about $800,000 by their fight with "the claimant." But the lawyers don't feel particularly mournful over it.

—An Omaha girl introduced a romantic mode of suicide. She stuffed her lover's letters down her throat until she suffocated.

—Love induced a Louisville girl to throw tobacco in her father's eyes so that her lover might have time to get her into his wagon for elopement purposes.

—An Irish paper mentions the case of a Dublin girl who fell in love with her brother, and committed suicide in consequence.

—One young lady at Saratoga creates a sensation by wearing diamond buckles in her shoes. She is awfully careful about holding her dress up when the walking is wet or dirty.

—A smart man at Sandusky put arsenic in a bottle of wine, hoping that a burglar would drink it, and his wife placed it among 100 other bottles. The smart man is now wondering which is the bottle.

—Savannah is proud of a dry goods clerk who has been horse-whipped by seven different women, but he remains in his place as if nothing had happened.

—A Lewisburg (Ark.) editor claims that his town is the home of a lady who is now 73 years old, and who has shed tears at the graves of [illegible] departed husbands.

—A Texas paper keeps the commandments in type at the head of its editorial page, and the united Congressional delegation of the State are trying to crush the sheet.

—We stand ready, says the Gallipolis *Journal*, to make one of a mob to fling dead cats at any young man who is caught on our streets between 5 o'clock a. m. and 11 p. m. whistling "Mollie Darling."

—A Galena man went to the cemetery, dug up his father's grave-stone, and offered it for sale to a marble-cutter. The *Gazette* triumphantly adds, as a challenge to the world: "Bring on your mean men!"

—San Francisco Chinamen are advancing in prosperity. They now abstract jewelry from show-windows, after using their diamonds to cut the panes out.

—An eminent English divine said in a sermon recently preached in London, that "if Scripture said one thing and the London *Times* another, 500 people out of every 510 would believe the *Times*."

—The bodies of two sisters, Mrs. Everest and Mrs. Constable, have been found in the ruins of the Alexandra palace, which was burned a few months ago, in London. The ladies disappeared in June, and it is supposed that they went in to view the ruins and were buried by some falling masonry.

—The Baltimore *Gazette* thinks Longfellow's genius has faded. It says: "Time was when he could dip a little water from the sacred spring, but now the fountain flows no more for him. The wheezing of the pump alone is heard. Instead of the gush of poesy we have only the dry hiccough of imperfect suction."

—The Appleton (Wis.) *Post* announces that young shad three or four inches in length have been discovered in the Fox River, near Appleton, in large quantities. These are the growth of those put in last winter by the Government Commissioners, from Seth Green's fisheries.

—The yellow pine, an invaluable building material for bridge and car work, is being rapidly thinned out in the South. No tree of this kind grows afterward where one is cut, but only a worthless scrub pine of another species. Those who now set out new plantations of these trees will eventually find them very valuable.

—Some ogre of an editor tries to frighten tender consciences by telling young ladies that when they exclaim "Dear me!" they are swearing like troopers. Yet such is the fact; for the phrase, as we have it, is but the corruption of the Italian words Dio Mio! "My God!"

—A young lady just from Europe remarked to a veteran politician the other day: "It is of very little consequence," she said, "what kind of men you send out as foreign Ministers. The thing of real importance is, they should have the right kind of wives. Any man can sign a treaty, I suppose, if you tell him what kind of treaty it must be. But all his social relations with the nations to which you send him will depend on his wife."

—It is not often we hear of a mother-in-law killing her son-in-law with a hatchet or gun. Their style of murder is generally more insidious. Mrs. John D. Dickerson, of Lamar County, Texas, shot her son-in-law, Robert Little, for abusing his wife, and following her to Mrs. Dickerson's house. He went around a corner and fell dead. Mrs. Dickerson has been held in $1,000 bail.—*Exchange.*

—Akron, O., has a sensation. Louis Fisher suspected his wife's fidelity, and raised a row. She proposed to pay him $300 for a release from her matrimonial engagements. The proposition was accepted, part of the money paid, the children put out, and the couple parted. The wife of the gentleman who is supposed to have furnished Mrs. F. the purchase-money confided in her husband, and everything is sadly mixed.

—In view of the recent arrest of Conductor William Jennings, of the Boston & Albany Railroad, for embezzlement, it is interesting to know how large salaries are paid to conductors. On the Boston & Albany, all—whether in charge of express or accommodation trains—get $1,200 a year apiece. This is the most that is paid by any New England railroad, save the Boston & Providence, which adds $100 for every four years' faithful service. The express conductors on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad receive $1,100 a year, and those who run accommodation trains $900 and $1,000.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—The Ashland (Wis.) *Press* reports that there is a large windfall, several miles south of the Range, estimated to be 3 miles wide and from 60 to 90 miles in length. The engineers in locating the line of the Central through this mass of fallen timber, were obliged to walk on trees 20 feet from the ground. A large portion of the timber is first-class pine, and there is also considerable hard wood mixed with it.

—Jackson Couch, a farmer living near Summit, Washtenaw County, Mich., has been engaged in raising trout for the last six years. He derives more profit from his spring and hatch-house than he does from his farm.

—At the Northern Insane Asylum, Oshkosh, Wis., last week, the men at work boring an artesian well struck a vein of ice-cold water in a bed of pure white sandstone at a depth of 550 feet from the surface. Dr. Kempster says the stream now sends out 28,000 gallons per day, but boring will continue until a stream is struck which will furnish a steady supply of not less than 60,000 gallons per day.

—The largest rattlesnake ever captured in Saline County, Ill., was killed by Dr. M. Phaines Aug. 28, and it measured four feet in length, was proportional in circumference, and had eleven rattles and a button.

—At the next election in Birmingham, Mr. John Bright will probably be opposed by a candidate belonging to and supported by the working classes of that large town. In April, 1857, Mr. Bright, after having represented Manchester for ten years, was defeated by a Tory candidate. In August following, on the death of Mr. Muntz, M. P., the constituency of Birmingham elected Mr. Bright, in his absence and without any solicitation on his part. Having lately written a letter of censure concerning their Republican tendencies, and having refused their request to vote against the recent money-grant to the Duke of Edinburgh, the working classes of Birmingham have lost confidence in Mr. Bright. The candidate of their choice will be Mr. Gilliver, a shoemaker, who is their townsman. If they succeed in electing him, they will subscribe £600 a year to defray his expenses in London during the Parliamentary season.

A Memphis & El Paso Railroad Victim.

Baron Boilleau, who was sentenced to imprisonment by a French Court for his connection with the Memphis & El Paso Railroad affair, is confined in the Conciergerie. Before his trial M. Boilleau had abandoned all his fortune, and that of his wife, in favor of the stockholders of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad. Madame Boilleau is at Boulogne. She and her six children live through the generosity of their friends. The cells, or rather the dungeons, of the Conciergerie are scarcely six feet long, and badly ventilated.

MAHER VS. FARWELL.

An Interesting Bill Filed in the Superior Court.

How Hugh Maher Came to Convey 80 Acres of Land to Charley Farwell.

He Did It to Satisfy a Debt of Honor, "Commonly Called a Gambling Debt."

Sixty of the Eighty Acres Turned Over to George Trussell's Heirs.

Hugh Maher, by his attorneys, Caulfield and Moore, yesterday filed a bill, in the Superior Court, against the Hon. C. B. Farwell, member of Congress, etc. Complainant avers that, on or about the 20th day of November, 1855, he, together with one H. Worder, entered into a contract in writing with Thomas B. King, whereby the latter, who was then owner of the W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 30, 39, 13, E. 3, in consideration of the sum of $3,100, to be paid by complainant and said Worder in yearly instalments, agreed to convey to them the above-described land, the payment to be fully accomplished by the 20th of November, 1865; that long prior to the 12th of December, 1860, complainant bought Worder's interest in said real estate, and became sole proprietor, and on the 12th of December he anticipated the balance of the payments then due, and paid up the full contract price, together with accrued interest, etc.; that prior to the last-named date he owed one Charles B. Farwell a debt of honor, amounting to about $1,700, commonly called a gambling debt, for money won at cards, and, as complainant has since discovered, won by fraudulent contrivances and devices, for which said Farwell held his promissory note; that said note was due, and said Farwell was demanding and urging the payment of the same by complainant; that complainant proposed to said Farwell to convey said land to him by deed in fee simple, as security for the payment of said debt, without any reference to the date of payment, provided the said Farwell would pay all taxes and assessments on said lands for complainant in the meantime; and that complainant would pay all said debt, taxes, and assessments to said Farwell, with interest, at some future day, when convenient, and thereupon the said Farwell should reconvey said land to complainant; that Farwell agreed to take the conveyance of said land, and hold it, on the terms proposed, for complainant, but proposed that said King should make a conveyance directly to himself, as he was unwilling to take a deed directly from complainant for such a debt, to which complainant assented that complainant, on the 12th of December, 1860, procured the said King to make, except as the certain taxes therein mentioned, a full warranty deed from himself and wife as fee simple to said Farwell, which was recorded on the 15th day of December, 1860; that the said deed was made to said Farwell, and accepted by him as a security for the said debt and such taxes, assessments, costs and interests as he might pay on said land by express agreement with complainant, and that he should hold the same in trust for complainant, subject to the payment of the aforesaid sums at his convenience, and that he has always supposed from that time, until within the past ten days, that said Farwell was so holding said land; that nothing has occurred between complainant and said Farwell, in the meantime, to change or vary said trust; that about five or six years after the making of said debt to Farwell, complainant was anxious and ready to pay all he justly owed said Farwell on account of said note, whatever might be due on said trust and agreement, and that he went to said Farwell and proposed to pay him such sum as should be then due him, and to redeem the said land; that thereupon said Farwell made out an account in which he charged complainant much more than was due on said account by $1,000 or more; that complainant remonstrated with him, and objected to his account as unjust, incorrect, and untrue, and requested said Farwell to reconsider the matter, and agree to rectify the account and take what was justly due him, and that complainant would willingly pay him, and that he trusted Farwell would at some early day render him a just and true account, and would accept what was justly due him and reconvey said land. Complainant further avers that said Farwell has not presented him any account since; that he has never said anything since to said Farwell about said land, because the nature of the debt and the exorbitant demand which said Farwell made of him, rendered it a delicate subject with complainant, but that he never supposed said Farwell would hold the land as his own, or that any lapse of time would induce him to act otherwise than consistent with the sacred trust under which he held it. Complainant further shows, as other reasons why he has not further approached said Farwell for a settlement since the attempted settlement aforesaid, that he has been compelled to be absent from the City of Chicago a great deal on business, and on account of ill health, and that, by reason of his sickness, and from other causes, he has become very much embarrassed in his financial affairs, and, at times, not able to pay his just and meritorious debts; and that, when he had money, he felt there were other debts and uses for money, which had a just precedence over such a debt as that due Farwell, but that complainant has never abandoned the intention of doing justice, and more than justice to said Farwell, and then compelling him to reconvey said land to him; that he always supposed said Farwell retained the title to said land of record in himself, and never knew anything to the contrary, until within a few days ago the said Thomas B. King came to complainant, as complainant supposes and charges, at the request of said Farwell, and asked him to give a quit-claim deed of said land to said King; that said King had an abstract of what complainant supposed was the whole of said lands, by which he learned for the first time that Farwell had conveyed, by quit-claim deed on the 12th of October, 1866, the N. 60 acres of said land, for $1 consideration, to one Charles B. Pope, an intimate friend and associate of said Farwell; that the said Charles B. Pope and wife have pretended to convey the said 60 acres for a pretended consideration of $1, by quit claim deed of Nov. 14, 1868, to Pamelia L. Eaton, George E. Eaton, Emily Trussell, and Selma Trussell; that said Selma Trussell and wife have conveyed their pretended interest in said premises to the said George E. Eaton, for the pretended consideration of $750 by quit claim deed, dated 14th November, 1868; that said Eaton and Emily Trussell has made a pretended contract with one William W. Perkins, whereby in consideration of the pretended sum of $500 in hand paid, the receipt whereof is acknowledged as said contract, and in consideration of the further sum of $24,000, to be paid by the said Perkins as follows: $2,625 (less the $500 already paid) cash on the delivery of the deed to Perkins, and three notes of even date with said contract for $8,625 each, payable in one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent, and to be secured by trust deed on said premises, they have agreed to sell and convey said sixty acres to said Perkins by a good and sufficient deed, which contract is signed "George E. Eaton, by George D. Pope, Agent." Complainant charges that all this he learns from said abstract, and further charges that all said deeds are without consideration and fraudulent, and accepted with full knowledge of the trust by which Farwell held said land, or, if with a consideration, with sufficient notice to put them upon inquiry as to said Farwell's interest in the land, and that said conveyance to said Pope, Pamelia L. Eaton, George E. Eaton, and Trussell and wife, and to George E. Eaton were, and are made to cover up said land from the claims of complainant. Complainant charges that he has just learned that said William W. Perkins has accepted a deed under said contract for said land, and said Perkins, as he is informed and believes, took said deed, knowing his willingness to take the risk of the title, after, as complainant is informed and believes, being fully advised of complainant's claim to said land; that complainant supposed from said abstract that the title to twenty acres of said land yet remained of record in said Farwell for the several days during which he was making his arrangements to file this bill, until his attention was drawn to the fact, on Aug. 30, 1873, that said abstract showed only the title of said 60 acres, whereupon he went to the office of Handy, Simmons & Co., and learned for the first time, and so charges the fact to be, that said Farwell had conveyed said 20 acres by warranty deed, dated Oct. 4, 1872, to Alexander White, for the alleged consideration of $2,000; that this sum, even if an actual consideration, was far below the value of said land at the time, and that said conveyance was accepted by said White with full knowledge of complainant's interest, or with sufficient notice to put him on inquiry as to the laws, and that said deed is a sham, made to cover up said property from complainant, and is fraudulent and void as to complainant; that said White disclaims any interest in said property, and avers that he holds the same for some other person, to-wit, one Sylvester Lind. Complainant further states that he claims said land belongs to him, subject to the debt aforesaid, which complainant does not repudiate (because it was created without consideration, as a mere debt of honor), but hereby offers to pay said Farwell said gambling debt, together with all moneys due to him for taxes and assessments otherwise paid on said land, or to whomsoever the court may think entitled to the same, and the complainant hoped that the said Charles B. Farwell would have complied with the reasonable requests of complainant in this behalf, and would have reconveyed to him said land on being tendered what was due him by complainant, as in equity and justice he ought to have done. Complainant's bill closes charging Charles B. Farwell, Charles B. Pope, Pamelia L. and George E. Eaton Selma, and Emily Trussell, William W. Perkins, Alexander White, and Sylvester Lind with confederating together with divers other unknown persons to wrong the complainant, wherefore he prays that said parties may be made defendants to this bill and caused to appear in a court of equity and answer the allegations therein contained.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Why Officer Dooley Arrested Young Thomas O'Hara.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon were engaged in the trial of Police Patrolman Thomas Dooley, on a charge of unnecessary arrest and maltreatment of a prisoner, a youth named Thomas O'Hara. The boy testified that he was sitting on the guard rail of the sidewalk in front of his father's house, and was pulling off his boots preparatory to going to bed, and making no loud noise, when the officer arrested him. His story was corroborated by the testimony of George Curtis, Patrick Keefe, and several boys. Officer Dooley said in his own defense, that on the night of the 26th of August, himself and Officer Welch, in the vicinity of John's and Twenty-second street, heard a number of boys making loud noises. They ran on seeing the officer, and the witness followed, and arrested the complainant in front of his house, after complainant had cursed him and refused to go into the house. This story was corroborated by Officer Welch. Sergeant O'Donnell testified as to the faithfulness and general excellence of Dooley as an officer, and that he instructed patrolmen under him to arrest boys who persistently loitered about street corners and insulted passers-by. One or two other witnesses for the accused were examined, and the case was taken under advisement.

The Board then adjourned.

FIRE MATTERS.

At the regular daily session of the Board of Fire Commissioners, yesterday, the following order was made:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be requested to propose plans and specifications for a two-story brick building on the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, for Hose Elevator No. 2; and also plans and specifications for a two-story brick building on Wells street, near Goethe street, for an engine-house.

An order was passed instructing the Fire-Marshal to loan 500 feet of serviceable second quality hose to the managers of the Exposition.

GRAIN-INSPECTOR HARPER.

A Corrected Financial Report from Him.

OFFICE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1873.

To the Honorable Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Springfield, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: I have discovered that I made a mistake in my financial report for August, and herewith I forward a corrected one in duplicate, in which I take credit for $1,949.36 for money that I have advanced the department, instead of charging myself with the like amount, as was done in the report previously forwarded. Of course, the delay causes irregularity in the labor of your Board in auditing the report, for which I am very sorry, and hope it will not occur again. Please return statement in which the error was made. Very respectfully,

W. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

AUG. 14, 1873.

To the Honorable Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Springfield, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to the condition of the finances of the Grain-Inspection Department upon my assuming charge of the office, and of its subsequent financial status.

On April 16, 1873, my predecessor, W. F. Tompkins, had cash on hand, $3,851.14; and, April 17, 1873, he turned over to me, upon the order of your Board, $2,956.16; and, during the remainder of the month of April, I collected $26.75 for inspection previous to April,—making $2,982.91 that had come into my hands up to April 30, 1873. The pay-roll and vouchers for the month of April, which were approved by your Board, amounted to $5,136.77, which I paid, leaving a deficit of cash in the department to the amount of $2,153.86. But I did not obligate the department for the deficit, preferring to advance the money myself; so it will be seen that, if W. F. Tompkins had turned over all the funds of the department, there still would have been a deficit on April 30. While the inspection was yet under the Board of Trade, the inspection fees were 30 cents a car for inspecting into elevators, and 50 cents a 1,000 bushels for inspecting out of elevators. These rates were adopted by the State upon her assuming charge of the Inspection Department. But, in 1872, the rates were reduced to 25 cents a car and 40 cents a 1,000 bushels.

To show how the amount of cash on hand has been decreasing under the reduced rates of charges: On Dec. 2, 1872, there was cash on hand, $16,938.95; Jan. 1, 1873, $15,119.25; Feb. 1, $12,467.92; March 1, $9,694.38; April 1, $7,432.74; and May 1, a deficit as above given. This season, the current expenses of the department are more than previously, in consequence of the addition of two railroads—the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul; and, since last season, six elevators have been added to the list. And, in addition to the additional current expenses above given, the department will have to pay about $2,000 printing-bills incident to the publication of the new rules which went into effect July 1, besides other printing-bills for publishing rules, &c. If the rates for car-inspection fees were advanced 5 cents per car, and the receipts for the next three months estimated at 20,000 cars per month, a fund of $3,000 would be created; and, if the fees for inspecting from elevators were advanced 10 cents per 1,000 bushels, and the shipments for the next three months estimated at 9,000,000 bushels per month, a fund of $2,700 would be created; and the two items created by the increase of fees suggested would amount to $5,700 in the next three months.

In view of the foregoing facts, I hereby (but reluctantly) recommend that the fees for inspecting grain from cars to elevators be advanced 5 cents per car, and that the fees for inspecting from elevators be advanced 10 cents per 1,000 bushels,—all other charges for inspection to remain as heretofore, the new rates to go into effect as soon as they are established by your Board. Respectfully, W. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

P. S.—In reference to the two new railroads that I alluded to, I wish further to remark that neither one of them has receipts enough to make it self-sustaining with this department; and the same is also true of some of the new elevators. I recommend that the changes be made to take effect on the 15th inst.

W. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

P. S.—SEPT. 12, 1873.—The grain receipts up to Aug. 14, 1873, were over 9,000,000 bushels less than for the same time in the year 1872. Respectfully,

W. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

"HAY-FEVER."

PEORIA, Sept. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Saturday I noticed Mr. Terrell's article headed "Hay-Fever." I think I can say to Mr. Terrell and others suffering from this "disease," that I have, after more than thirty annual attacks from this "miserable complaint," at last been relieved; and possibly, had I made the applications before the attack commenced, might have entirely prevented its recurrence. The article from which I send you an extract was cut from the *Scientific American* some three years since, and the remedy partially tried, I having at the time no confidence in any remedy, as heretofore all had failed to afford any permanent relief.

This season I used it again more carefully, and up to this time, when the attack should be most violent, have experienced but little inconvenience. The attack has usually commenced from the 10th to the 20th of August. This season it came on on the 9th, with indications of being more virulent than ever before.

I send part of the article from the *Scientific American*, which seems to have copied it from a "German paper," viz:

Helmolz says that, for five years past, at the season indicated, and only then, he has regularly succeeded in finding vibriones in his nasal secretions. They are only discernible with the immersion-lens of a very good Hartnak's. The single joints, commonly isolated, are characterized by containing four granules in a row, each two granules being more closely connected, pairwise, and the combined length equaling 0.004 m m. The joints are also found uniting in rows, or in series of branches. As they are seen only in the secretion which is expelled by a violent sneeze, and not in that which trickles gradually forth, he concludes that they are probably situated in the adjoining cavities and recesses of the nose. On reading Bing's account of the pernicious effect of quinine upon the infusoria, he determined to try it in his case. He took a saturated neutral solution of quinine sulph. in water—1:740. This excites a moderate sensation of burning in the nasal mucous membrane. Lying upon his back, he dropped 4 centimes of the solution by a pencil into each nostril; moving his head meanwhile in all directions, to bring the fluid thoroughly in contact with the parts, until he felt it reach the œsophagus. Relief was immediate. He was able for some hours freely to expose himself to the heat of the sun. Three applications a day sufficed to keep him free from the catarrh under circumstances the most unfavorable. The vibriones, also, were no longer to be found. The experiment was made in 1867, and was repeated at the first recurrence of the attack in 1868, preventing the further development of the attack for that year.

I have perhaps given more of the article than was necessary; but, as most persons like to understand the especial purpose of a remedy, I deemed it best to give that portion of it which indicates the probable cause of the malady. Yours, truly, A. P. BARTLETT.

P. S.—I would add that I sometimes drop from 6 to 10 drops into each nostril.

JUDGE LUDLOW, OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article in yesterday's TRIBUNE contains some misstatements relative to Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, which I feel it my duty, as a member of the Bar of that city, to contradict.

Judge Ludlow is *not* a candidate for office on the same ticket with William B. Mann; but, on the contrary, is, and always has been, a staunch Democrat, and has done everything in his power to oppose the Republican Ring. He is at present the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His ability and integrity are so well known and widely recognized in Philadelphia that, a few years ago, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas over his Republican opponent, also a man of great worth and ability, while the remainder of the Democratic ticket was badly defeated.

What Judge Ludlow stated to the Grand Jury in the case referred to has been the law of Pennsylvania for many years, and the Judge could not have done otherwise than he did. It was because the charges against the District Attorney were not legally made that Judge Ludlow refused to sustain the jury.

Whatever may be the opinion as to the Judge's political course, no one has ever before publicly doubted his fearless integrity.

The infamous Registry law spoken of will doubtless deprive Judge Ludlow of many rightful votes at the coming election. Respectfully,

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1873. JESSE COX, Jr.

THE COURTS.

Another Action Against the Riverside Improvement Company.

The Douglas Heirs' Land Suit---Injunction Against Tax-Sale.

Intricate Copartnership Squabble---Bankruptcy Matters---The Courts in Brief.

Another suit has been commenced by Benjamin V. Page and Seneca D. Kimbark against the Riverside Improvement Company. The complainants allege that in 1870 the Riverside Company made to them six trust deeds, to the aggregate amount of $25,000, to secure the Company's bonds of a like amount of $1,000 each.

The bill then gives a history of the Company, of its embarrassment in 1872, and the scheme to issue bonds, and so fund its indebtedness; and the day on which this was to be completed was called among the officers of the Company and its friends "the clearing-day." In 1872 a certain Dunscomb, of New York, held the first bonds, for which the deeds of trust mentioned in the beginning of this bill were given as security. Dunscomb, hearing of the anticipated "clearing-day," wrote the President of the Riverside Company, asking to have the benefit of that clearing, and to have the option of taking the new bonds in place of his, and to have proper releases made out to the trust deeds. Henry E. Seelye, a defendant, was selected as a proper person with whom to deposit in escrow the releases, the old bonds of Dunscomb, and the new ones to be substituted therefor. Page accordingly in 1872 executed the six releases and left them with Seelye, on condition that the bonds should be first given up and canceled before delivery of the releases, which Seelye accepted. That the releases were signed by Kimbark, but were never acknowledged by either of them. The Company failed to negotiate its bonds or make the "clearance." The complainants state that the Company has been trying to make settlements of its debts, and they supposed its affairs would be settled till, a few weeks ago, they learned that the releases had been recorded, and that the bonds were yet outstanding. Dunscomb subsequently transferred some of the bonds held by him, and the holders of them are pressing complainants for the money, claiming that by the release of said trust deeds their security is impaired, while Page and Kimbark maintain that, as the releases were fraudulently recorded, the deeds are still liens. That the releases were probably stolen from Seelye and recorded. When the Company ascertained that the bonds were outstanding it conveyed to Austin Stevens, of New York, as Trustee, a large number of lots in Riverside to pay the bonds if they should be presented, and that Stevens now holds the title thereto. The lands held by Stevens are equal in value to the land held by the complainants, and have been conveyed to various creditors of the Company, but not in good faith, as the creditors knew of the incumbrance. In June, 1872, a bill was filed against the Company to dissolve it, but prior thereto it had conveyed to the Great Western Railroad Land Company all the land not previously conveyed to creditors.

The Great Western Railroad Land Company then executed to John M. Jewett a trust deed on this land to secure bonds of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Land Company, amounting to $8,000,000, of which $1,000,000 were preferred, and some of these bonds were used in the settlement of the Riverside Company's affairs.

The President and Secretary of the Riverside Company are also President and Secretary of the Great Western Railroad Land Company, and hence the holders of the railroad bonds are not purchasers for value as against the complainants, being aware of the facts. Complainants have asked Stevens to convey the trust property held by him to a resident of Cook County, or file a declaration of trust here, but he has neglected it. That the Cook County Land Company holds some of the preferred bonds.

Complainants therefore pray that the parties and Corporations mentioned above as having held or bought any of the bonds or land of the Riverside Company may be made defendants; that the several releases be delivered up to be canceled; that the record thereof be decreed to be no cloud on the title; that the rights of the holders of the first-mentioned bonds be secured; and, if the releases are become operative, that the land held by Stevens may be subjected to the payment of the bonds and sold, and that Stevens be enjoined from selling or disposing of the trust lands.

THE DOUGLAS HEIRS IN COURT AGAIN.

A large suit was commenced by Susan Harris against Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas; Mr. Williams, formerly Mrs. Douglas, her husband; Robert Williams, and Daniel P. Rhodes, sole executor of Stephen A. Douglas.

The bill alleges that in January, 1858, at Washington, D. C., Mr. Douglas made a promissory note to Arnold Harris for $7,500, payable in one year after date, which was indorsed to James L. Woodward, and afterward to plaintiff. That in June of the same year he also made two other notes,—one for $1,500, due in ninety days from date, and the other for $1,843.70, due in one year,—to the same payee as the first, and which were also indorsed to plaintiff.

The bill then shows the death of Douglas; his will and codicil, and the subsequent marriage of Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Williams. By the will Rhodes and Mrs. Williams were appointed executors, but Mrs. Douglas has refused or neglected to act. The land which Douglas possessed at his death is described, being mostly in Calumet, Hyde Park, and the southern part of Chicago, which is worth $100,000.

The second count sets out the three notes verbatim. The third count charges that Douglas fraudulently devised his land to his wife and sons, and shows that the heirs have since sold land of the value of $50,000, and claims as damages $25,000 for the non-payment of the notes aforesaid.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TAX SALE.

Ed C. Allen, J. O. Glover, Burton C. Cook, Frank C. Pope, and Charles H. Lawrence filed a bill in the Circuit Court and obtained an injunction against Julian S. Rumsey, County Collector, to prevent him from selling some land of complainants for unpaid taxes.

The above parties are owners of the east ½ and the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Sec. 4, 39, 14.

That Lawrence went to the County Collector's office on Aug. 15 and offered to pay the taxes on the property owned by him and the other complainants, and asked for separate receipts to each in their various proportions. The Collector refused to give separate receipts, but offered to give a receipt for an undivided three-quarters of the taxes on the entire quarter section. This, Lawrence was finally obliged to accept, but under protest.

That the owner of the remaining quarter of the quarter section is unknown, that the taxes have not been paid, and the Collector threatens to sell the quarter section, including the land of complainants. Rumsey says that the undivided northwest quarter of the quarter section has probably been sold, but to whom or for what amount he cannot tell; that this forty acres is worth about $75,000, and the remainder about in the same proportion. The bill prays that Rumsey may be restrained from selling, and compelled to give receipts, as desired, to the various parties.

PARTNERSHIP DISAGREEMENT.

William E. Webb complained yesterday in the Superior Court of his faithless partner, C. N. Pratt. In November, 1872, Webb, who was then living in Topeka, formed a copartnership with Pratt, of this city, to deal in real estate, railroad agencies, and anything by which they could earn a dollar. Webb agreed to pay $1,000, and Pratt, who represented himself as agent of some Western roads on a monthly salary of $450, covenanted to divide that sum and all other business he had or should have, equally with Webb. The partnership was to continue for a year. In July, 1873, Pratt left Webb, taking the office furniture, and refused longer to continue the partnership with him, or to pay what is due. Webb claims that his partner has done a large amount of business and received money which he has failed to share, and therefore the complainant asks an account, and discovery.

BANKRUPTCY.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Miller, Watson & Co. against Henry Knickerbocker, on the ground of non-payment of a single note for $870, due Aug. 22, 1870.

R. P. Collins and Charles H. Hunt were adjudicated bankrupts on confession yesterday, and Bradford Hancock appointed provisional Assignee. A petition was filed against them Thursday by a firm in New York, and they confessed themselves insolvent, as above stated. Their debts are about $8,000 and their assets $6,000 of which Pine, Miller & Dunham, petitioning creditors, hold an account for $794.31.

Mr. Norwood, Receiver of the Republic Insurance Company, was granted leave to withdraw the original policies of reinsurance issued to the Lorillard Insurance Company and the original policies issued by the Lorillard Insurance Company to Cobb and others, which were reissued by the Republic.

In the case against McKenzie & Gittins, an order was made that the proceedings commenced Thursday be dismissed, unless objections are filed by Monday morning, the warrant to be recalled and the goods delivered to St. Clair Sutherland.

The case of W. A. Coats was referred to Register Hibbard.

The report of sale in the case of A. B. Murray and others was filed, and an order made for the Assignee to give a deed.

In the matter of William Miller, Alexander S. Bradley was appointed Assignee.

COUNTY COURT.

Catherine Dastard was appointed executor on the estate of Peter Dastard on filing bond for $10,000.

On Monday next will occur the trial of David Andrews, alleged to be an habitual drunkard.

In the matter of the estate of Wilhelm Schroeder et al, the files were yesterday restored and a new approved bond taken of $3,300.

Peter Burkhart was, upon trial, declared to be insane, and ordered to be taken to the Cook County Hospital at Jefferson.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Jenkins, Assignee of the Commercial, will shortly commence a large number of suits against the stockholders of the Company, a few having been already instituted.

Stener B. Engleson, a mariner, who once made a voyage from Ahnapee, Wis., to this city, as a seaman on board of the Propeller Union, sues that vessel in the United States District Court for the amount of his wages, amounting to $8!

Edmund Joseph, Thomas W. and Daniel Willetts, yesterday filed a præcipe in a suit of assumpsit in the United States Circuit Court against D. Herman Lomer, Theodore W. Heineman, and Alexander Wehle; damages claimed, $5,000.

In the case in the Criminal Court against Nellie McBride and Daniel Sullivan for assaulting an officer, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Charles Williams, colored, was tried on a charge of larceny and acquitted.

In 1869, Caleb D. Fitz obtained a judgment for $3,978.05 against Payne Fitz, and yesterday, by stipulation, this judgment was restored by the Superior Court.

R. E. Jenkins, attorney-at-law, the well-known Assignee, has left Chicago for Denver, Col., where he will spend a month attending to business matters.

Bliss Krebs filed in the Circuit Court a præcipe against John Ryan, in trespass, computing his damages at $5,000.

Lewis Krebs, by his attorney, D. James Leary, filed a præcipe yesterday against Elmer Washburn, William Buckley, John Ryan and Timothy M. Bradley, of a plea of trespass, and assesses his damages at $10,000.

Phillip M. Thompson, of Williamsburg, Virginia, files a bill to quiet and confirm his title to the s ½ of Block 6, in Loughton and others' sub. of the w ½ of nw ¼ of sec. 30, 39, 14, Cook County.

In the case of Strehl v. Strehl, a divorce suit which was consummated some time since by the granting of a divorce to petitioner, the prosecution yesterday obtained an attachment for contempt against defendant, for non-payment of alimony.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Closing Proceedings at the Cathedral Yesterday.

The Question of Division of Diocese Placed at the Discretion of the Bishop.

Annual Election of Officers---Address by Bishop Whitehouse.

The fourth day of the Convention was opened by morning prayer. The opening services and prayers to the Creed were said by the Rev. O. S. Percival, Rector of Emmanuel, Rockford; the first lesson was read by the Rev. James Cornell, Rector of St. James', Naperville; the second lesson by the Rev. F. H. Potts, of Quincy; the Creed and subsequent prayers, as well as the Litany, were forcibly intoned by the Rev. F. M. Gregg, Rector of St. Paul's, Springfield.

At the close of morning service, the rolls of clerical and lay delegates was called, and, there being found a canonical number present, business was proceeded with.

The minutes were read by the Rev. Canon Knowles, the Secretary, and unanimously approved.

The Bishop called for reports of Committees, whereupon the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., of the Committee on Division of Diocese, reported a resolution, and recommended its adoption, as follows:

Resolved, That the whole matter be placed in the discretion of the Bishop, to act as guided and advised by suggestions and instructions coming from those residing within the boundaries of the proposed new Divisions, in all measures preliminary to the final action of this Convention.

A lenghty debate took place, in which the Revs. F. M. Gregg, Clinton Locke, T. N. Morrison, E. Sullivan, Hopkins, Samuel Chase, H. G. Perry, and Messrs. Barney and Judd took part; after which the previous question was called, and being agreed to, the resolution in the report of the Committee the preceding day was submitted and lost.

A series of resolutions submitted by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, and another series offered by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, were withdrawn, whereupon the question recurred on the resolution submitted by the Committee in their amended report, and it was adopted.

George R. Chittenden, Esq., moved that the Convention do now proceed to ballot for members of the Board of Equalization, which was agreed to, the result being the election of W. J. Barney, M. V. Hotchkiss, George P. Lee, E. J. Hill.

R. P. Johnson, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the church families, the Committee of Arrangements, and others, for their hospitality and for their kind consideration in supplying a daily lunch for the delegates.

Geo. R. Chittenden, Esq., of the Standing Committee, offered the following amendment to the report of such Committee, which was adopted:

The Standing Committee ask leave to amend their report to the Convention by adding the following words: "That the refusal of assent to the consecration of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina should not be regarded as personal to Rev. Dr. Lyman, but on the account of having already refused assent to the election of Assistant Bishop upon the ground of extent of territory."

Dr. Reynolds moved that the Convention do now proceed to the election of officers for the Layman's Insurance League, which was agreed to.

R. P. Johnston, of Springfield, made the following nominations:

For President—George P. Lee, of Chicago.
For Vice-President—George H. Harlow, of Springfield.
For Secretary—A. G. Tyng, of Peoria.
For Treasurer—Samuel Wilkinson, of Peoria.

On motion the nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Judd offered the usual resolution as to printing the journal, etc., which was adopted.

The Bishop requested the members of the Missionary Board to meet immediately on the adjournment, for organization.

George R. Chittenden, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the appointment by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop, of the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., as agent to visit the parishes relative to their diocese assessments, and other matters connected with collecting, etc., is cordially approved.

On motion the usual resolution, appropriating the sum of $30 to the verger of the Cathedral, was adopted.

On motion of George R. Chittenden, Esq., it was resolved that the minutes of this Convention be committed to the Rt. Rev. the Bishop, and the Secretary of the Convention, to be duly made up for publication.

The business of the Convention having been concluded, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop addressed the Convention as follows:

Before we part, it is needful that I express to the Convention my thankfulness for the general aspect of vigor and success that has ever accompanied the meetings of this body. Each Convention, as it occurs, seems to instill into our minds the impression that we grow in strength, in dignity, in self-respect, in the consideration of the subjects that are before us, in the compass which these subjects take, in their hold upon our heads and hearts. These kinds of indications are, perhaps, after all, the most encouraging, because they are brought from that undefinable condition of things which rests upon a reality so much deeper, so much broader, than the conviction which it leaves as to be indescribable—a deeper conviction than we are able to express clearly or even to think for ourselves. And if this be the aspect derived from the external characteristics of the Convention, which have been of such a delightful order, which have been so marked by attention to business and in the solemnity of our opening services, we must lift up our hearts in thankfulness and praise, and it is an evidence of an answer to that prayer that the Blessed Spirit—the Spirit of the Holy Ghost—that presided in the councils of the early apostles would be present with this council of His Church, and for thus manifesting it according to our needs it is our privilege, it is our duty, to render back thanks. But proceeding deeper and wider still, to feel that that blessed spirit, if He has been thus with us in our collective capacity, is with his Church, is with his ministers, is with the laymen of that Church; we must carry away the consciousness of this, and know that God manifested himself here in order that we might feel the abiding condition of that manifestation in every time and place where we meet Him. Under these circumstances, then, that in the Convention you have a perpetuated life, by the diffusion of information. I know nothing on which you can all preach a more earnest or better sermon, when you get home, than by assuring the people of the character of this Convention, of the earnestness of its work, of the great subjects that have been discussed, of the needs that have been developed, and especially the duty of your parish to stand up and meet the obligations devolving upon them as they become due. Still, it goes beyond that, and I want you to carry the spirit of this into your work. I know there is great room for distrust of our own power. You are surrounded, in your own condition, with a state of things the most depressing that it is possible to conceive. There are cases of this kind, but they grade up all the while, and we wish you should carry to your homes the great impulse from this Convention. You are not the Church. Your case does not represent the separate character, confidence, hope, life, and power of this Church. You must get the support of the home, and feel that you belong to the body that shows its innate life, its sense of strength, duty and principle, and its onward course for the work of God; and out of this is to come not only sympathy, but help, in the infirmities which come to you. In this accepted condition, when looked at singly, there may be difficulties; but the whole Church will try to aid and invigorate those who are struggling.

And now we part once again in this house. We know that we never come together again, in the same precise relations, but when we do come together, we realize how many of us meet again and again in this way, and how much there is, and how much there is of a bond of brotherhood in these meetings. We go away with the consciousness that we shall meet again—we shall come together in this fellowship in God's Kingdom above. In the uncertainty of life, we are able to cherish this thought, that there is a possibility of meeting again, and we look forward to such meetings with pleasure. How much more must be our pleasure, when the assembly of the first-born of God takes place, when we carry our eye, away, from the present to Paradise, and feel that we shall there meet again—meet again in the waking, and, perhaps, the helping on of that consummation of bliss. When we die we shall, in Paradise, again be engaged in the same work, occupied with the very same expectations as now, but our resolves will be stronger, our lives will be more full and complete, and we shall do our duty more perfectly. Therefore, a convention should be, to a certain degree, as it were an epitome of our lives in Paradise. Our work in the Church is only just the very same, that we hope to carry on there. When I speak of our meeting in Paradise I mean that we shall meet just in this way—ministers that have known each other, mingled their tears and anxieties, stood shoulder to shoulder in the great battle of life upon earth, are there as ministers and as members of that Church above, going on in their work, in all the same consciousness, only elevated, with which our holiest moments are filled upon earth. Therefore our Convention simply adjourns to Paradise when its members pass away, after a well-fought field, and hear the approving words, "Well done, good and faithful servant," we adjourn to Paradise to wait for the consummation of our hopes—we adjourn to Paradise, to enjoy the great triumph, for which we are working and waiting here—for that time when the gates of Heaven shall be opened; and all its angels, that have been blessed, shall be given up to God, their heavenly Father.

The Gloria in Excelsis was then sung, appropriate prayers was said by the Bishop, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LULL ON TRIAL.

Investigation of the Charges Against the West Side Police-Captain.

Discharged Policemen and Thriving Vagrants and Bummers Tell Their Stories.

A "Staats-Zeitung" Reporter Involved in the Mess in the Role of Briber.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of Acting Mayor Bond, there was commenced, by direction of the City Executive, an informal investigation of the complaints made publicly against Police-Capt. Lewis J. Lull. There were in the room Police Commissioners Cleveland, Wright, and Sheridan; Ald. Richardson, Dixon and Cleveland; Superintendent Washburn, City Attorney Stiles, representatives of the press, and a number of interested idlers. Those who were to tell their stories were in the room adjoining. Capt. Lull was seated, in seeming confidence and at his ease, just behind his attorney, Mr. E. G. Asay.

Mayor Bond said there were no regular charges, but there had been many persons made complaints of the Captain, and he had notified them to appear at this hour. This was an investigation general, without specific charges, and he wished to hear all the complaints to be made against the Captain.

THE FIRST STATEMENT.

G. Hoffman appeared and was about to tell something that happened a year ago last March, before Capt. Lull had been commissioned, when Mr. E. G. Asay, attorney for the Captain, objected, on the ground that no evidence could be received as to acts before he became Captain of the police. The Mayor sustained the objection.

Commissioner Sheridan inquired if there was a bar to an inquiry of his acts and doings while an officer before his promotion to a Captaincy.

Mr. Asay responded that the investigation must be confined to his doings as a Captain, and could not be carried back to ante-date his commission.

The Mayor sustained this view.

Hoffman said he had once appeared to testify before the Committee of the Council, but had not done so; he did not wait to do so; he had been summoned by a policeman and by Ald. Schaffner.

The Mayor thought that, though he had no power to punish or remove the Captain for any offenses before his promotion to the present rank, it would be more satisfactory to hear all the complaints.

G. Hoffman then continued, and the following is the substance of his statement, as far as it could be heard. He spoke in a low voice, and the noise on the street outside prevented him from being heard: A year ago last March, one night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Lull and another officer were standing in front of my place, No. 508 (?) State street. There was a row about there, and I asked the officers to stop it and arrest the men, when Lull said: "Go up stairs, you d—d Dutch ——." I went up stairs where I lived, and I watched Lull, and saw him go into No. 497 State street; know it is a bad place; and he staid there until 11 o'clock.

Cross-examined: I watched for them, and I did not see them come down; I keep a decent place, and refer you to neighbors; have lived there for fifteen years; keep two girls for help in summer-time. No one went into 497 with Lull.

SECOND STATEMENT.

Martin Flanigan, an ex-policeman, stated as follows: About June, 1870, Officer Bloom got $50 for the arrest of parties stealing a horse and buggy, and he gave Lull $20 of the money; all along that summer I knew of Lull keeping women; in 1872, one morning I saw Lull coming out of Jennie Williams'; he took me and my partner policeman to George Mansur's and treated us; have seen him frequently going into Kate Hoffmann's, Kate Severance's, and Jennie Clayton's. During the time of the twelve hours' service Lull and I were on special duty on the West Side; he would frequently leave me, saying he was going home. I followed him two nights, and saw him go into a disreputable house, and he staid an hour each time; have known him to be absent from roll-call on different occasions, and then James Morgan called the roll; have known him to keep a room over P. O'Neil's, and have officers detailed to call him from there; in 1870 knew him to send Fred Liphard to Annie Williams to keep her away from the station-house; have often known him to stay in Mansur's billiard-room for two or three hours at a time while I was on my beat; from February to the middle of March I traveled my beat between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, and State street and Michigan avenue, and during that time never knew Sergt. Lull to come on my beat.

Cross-examined: I was then on the force; resigned on the 1st of April; was not advised by friends to do so; often went into houses of ill-fame on business; think ten or fifteen minutes a reasonable time to stop at such a place on official business; an officer might have business that would keep him all night; knew Lull to keep a woman; when she was arrested and at the station, she used to [illegible] us to send for Lull, her man, and in the morning she would be let out; Lull did not let her out; the station-keeper did so; Fred. Liphard told me she was Lull's woman; the $50 paid to Bloom was for the recovery of a horse and buggy; he paid Lull $20; there was a reward advertised; Bloom gave Lull the money at the old Armory station; I saw him do it; he offered me $[illegible]; I was the first one to track the buggy; I did not take the $3; was not mad because no more money was offered me; did not want any of the money.

THIRD STATEMENT.

Mr. Herman Diedrich volunteered a denunciation of Hesing and an incoherent eulogy of Washburn and Lull. He said a *Staats-Zeitung* man had offered him $100 to swear against Washburn and Lull; that the man who made the offer was "Little [illegible]," of the *Staats-Zeitung*, but he refused to accept the bribe. The Diedrich retired muttering that Hesing was a curse to the country, and assuring all that his own name was Herman Diedrich.

FOURTH STATEMENT.

Thomas Lee stated that when he was on the force he travelled a beat on the West Side; there were a couple of women living in Van Buren Block, No. 43, on Van Buren street, near Canal; Lull and an officer from the South Side were in the habit of visiting them; inquired, and found out they were loose characters; saw Sergeant Lull going there frequently. One night, while dressed in citizen's clothes, met Lull, also dressed in citizen's clothes, on Van Buren-street bridge, and Lull did not recognize him; followed Lull, and saw him go to the room of these women; never told any one but Capt. French of this; came here because I was summoned by the Mayor; I had been in the Police-Court; it was on a charge of drunkenness; was dismissed by a jury; there were charges of drunkenness pending against me when I resigned from the police. I first knew of the character of these women from the complaints of neighbors; one of the visiting officers once took one of the women out riding; don't know that it was Lull; did not appear before the Council Committee pending Lull's confirmation, nor before Mayor Medill; have told no one of what I knew except Capt. French, and a reporter of the *Staats-Zeitung* whose name I don't know; the reporter called on me at my house, and I told him; he was looking for Mr. Fitzpatrick, and I told him where to find him.

FIFTH STATEMENT.

Thomas Cody, vagrant, said he was in a house of ill-fame one night when Lull came in; there was a woman there who passed as Lull's woman; he "hit her a kick" because she had favored other men; she was called Alice; it was Kate Hoffman's house.

Cross-examined: I was tried and convicted for burglary some four years ago, but was discharged by the Judge; was discharged because it was proved I was not guilty; I am the man who was shot by Detective Kelly; am in the whisky business; am a barkeeper now, and was then; never kept a concert saloon, but worked at Johnny Gregg's; he did not have to close up while I was there; I am now under arrest for vagrancy; Felker sent me here; he saw me at Kelly's, on the corner of Peck court and State street, yesterday; I was arrested for vagrancy four or five weeks ago; am out on bonds; the trial has been twice postponed, once by me and the other time by the city; it has not yet been determined whether I am a vagrant; have been fined several times within the last month.

SIXTH STATEMENT.

Martin Flanigan was recalled, and said: I was not before the Council Committee or Mayor Medill pending Lull's confirmation as Captain; have said Lull had done a dirty trick on me; told him so; did not say he would have to leave the force for it; am not here for revenge, but for the public good.

SEVENTH STATEMENT.

Michael Fitzpatrick said: In June or July, 1871, I saw Sergeant Lull and Officer Slayton visit the women in Room 43, in Van Buren Block, frequently. The night of the big fire, between 10 and 11 o'clock, or may be after that, Lull and Slayton brought a big truck here to save the goods and furniture of these women; I had some goods in the building; put an $85 sewing-machine on the truck; Slayton was on the truck; when I went for more of my goods he threw off half of my machine; I guarded the truck that night when it had been moved; did so because I had about $350 worth of furniture on it; did not see Lull again that night; Slayton came two or three times during the night to look after his goods.

On cross-examination, the narrator said he had no right to the use of the truck, and that he had no cause of quarrel with Lull.

EIGHTH STATEMENT.

John Denicomb, Jr., an impudent and self-sufficient fellow, who courted the notoriety of a cheap swell blackguard, narrated a story of how a hackman had stolen a black-and-tan dog, with a collar bearing the name and residence of owner on the neck, and how Lull had asked and received the dog as a present knowing the animal to be stolen. The dog, he said, was owned by Madame Rudolphe. He had seen Lull coming out of Carrie Watson's. Witness had seen Liphard keeping bar at Powell Hall, during a ball of the disrespectable, last winter, and this Liphard was now, he said, a detective on the West Side, under Captain Lull.

On cross-examination the fellow said he had been lucky enough so far as to escape arrest, and that he worked enough to live.

After some other unimportant statements, the investigation was adjourned without date. It is probable charges will be regularly preferred, and sworn testimony heard by the Board of Police hereafter.

The Exposition.

A splendid exhibition of musical goods and merchandise on the part of our leading dealers has now become an assured fact, space for the purpose having been applied for and granted. Reed & Sons, of the Temple of Music, promise the display of a number of elegant Chickering pianos, containing the very latest improvements. They wish us to state that they hope to see their customers there from city and country—each and every one.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, and until further notice, Bronson Howard's splendid creation,
LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.
The Greatest Hit of the Day.
ENDORSED by PRESS AND PUBLIC, and nightly witnessed by the ELITE of CHICAGO. The Theatre packed from PARQUETTE to DOME. In rehearsal, Bartley Campbell's "Peril," or Love at Long Branch.

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An entirely new and novel programme. First week of the screaming burlesque, by Ed. Marble, entitled MAG'S NEW DELAINE. Cast for the entire Company. Mackin and Wilson, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Bobby Newcomb, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Look out for the "Lively Monks" and "Life on the Frontier."

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This afternoon and evening, last appearance of
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In his beautiful idyl,
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Monday—America's Tragic Queen—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, as Lady Audley.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee.
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
Diamonds
Monday—FRENCHWOMEN. Seats can now be secured.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.
WILL OPEN for the Fall and Winter Season, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, with the largest and most complete VAUDEVILLE COMPANY ever in Chicago.
☞ For particulars see programmes of the day.

GLOBE THEATRE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
ALADDIN!
This afternoon at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock.
Monday next—A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.

MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
This new and elegant Hall can be had for Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls, and first-class Entertainments. It is convenient of access, admirably lighted, and the acoustic properties are perfect. Seating capacity 1,600. Seats movable and numbered. For terms, etc., apply at Room 8, in Building.

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THE STANDARD,
Price, $1.50, is a very superior COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, for Choirs, Conventions, and Singing Classes. Compiled by L. O. EMERSON and H. R. PALMER, men of the highest reputation as conductors and composers. Sells largely. Already a great success.

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THE RIVER OF LIFE,
$30 per hundred, is a Sabbath School Song Book of extraordinary merit. 40 composers contribute Hymns and Music alike new, original, and beautiful. Specimen copies mailed for 30 cents.

CHEERFUL VOICES.
Price, 50 cents. By L. O. EMERSON. A SCHOOL SONG BOOK, is the one to introduce in Common Schools the present season.
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BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

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TALLMANN SEMINARY, PATERSON, N. J.—Boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained at Cooke & Beggs, 16 Cortlandt-st., and at A. L. Shipman & Sons, 25 Chambers-st. Address Mrs. GEORGE C. TALLMAN, Jr., Principal, York-av., near Broadway.

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We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.
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PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.
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In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours, BOOTH & GARRETT.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY. THERE IS NO mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The Supervisors of Champaign County, in this State, have voted to repudiate the bond which the people of that county voted to issue for the State Agricultural College at Champaign.

No blame has been found to attach to Montreuil, the engineer of the freight train which ran into a passenger train on the Detroit & Milwaukee road at Muir lately. He has been discharged; but the brakemen of the passenger train, whose criminal stupidity and disobedience of orders are chargeable with the loss of life, are held for trial.

The report of Daniel H. McMullen's testimony before the Canadian Royal Commission was misreported in the dispatches of yesterday. Instead of testifying that his brother had been paid by the Toronto *Globe* for the Allan correspondence which it published, he testified the very opposite, and showed that on the contrary his brother had lost $17,500 in the affair.

Missouri now claims to rank second in the Farmers' Movement, as regards the number of Granges and influence. Fifty agents of the State Grange busy organizing new Granges at the rate of fifty week, and it is believed that when the movement two years old it will number no less than 2,000 Granges. Meetings are held almost daily in the State with an average attendance ranging from [illegible],000 to 10,000.

At the meeting of the Agitation Committee of the Hesing-O'Hara movement, last evening, a platform of principles was adopted agreeing with that announced in our columns yesterday. An additional resolution was passed favoring the chemical inspection of beverages, and the destruction of all found to be impure and deteriorated, and the fining of those who offered them for sale. The Committee decided to hold a meeting on Oct. 4, to open the movement to the public and lead the way for nominations.

Shreveport, La., is being frightfully devastated by the yellow fever. Every inhabitant who could get away has departed, the stores are shut, the telegraph office closed, and, to complete the isolation of their misery, the railroads connecting with the city have stopped running their cars. Nearly a hundred deaths have occurred from the disease, which is of a singularly malignant and intractable type. Yesterday there were eighteen deaths by 4 o'clock. The causes of this singular epidemic at this place are unknown, but one hypothesis is that it has resulted from the malarial matter set free by the loosening of the Red River raft.

All the learned and ingenious speculations of the curious and the scientific failed, as might have been expected, to forecast the real fate of the *Graphic* balloon. It was to have been blown to the North Pole, driven over into Africa, chilled and collapsed in snow-clouds, drowned by headlong descent into the sea. Nobody anticipated anything so ridiculous as that, when it was in course of inflation, the balloon should flop over, rip open, and that the only excitement and peril about the Aerial Transatlantic Voyage of which we have heard so much should be the commonplace risk of the spectators on the Capitoline Grounds from falling canvas and ropes, and suffocating, ill-smelling gas.

Despite the unpropitious weather, the demonstration of the farmers of Northern Wisconsin yesterday at Fond du Lac was a success. The large assemblage of farmers was addressed by able speakers, among them Col. Aiken, of South Carolina. Nothing of a local political nature was uttered in the speeches, but the farmers, in their informal discussions after the meeting, gave very loud expression to their disgust at the Republican nominees for State Treasurer and Lieutenant-Governor. It was a general opinion that if the Reform Convention of the 23d and the Democratic and Liberal Convention of the 24th could agree on good nominations for these offices, their ticket would be successful, as far as they were concerned at least.

Very little is known as yet of the causes of the disagreement between Gen. E. S. McCook, of Dakota, and the Yankton banker, Wintermute, which has had so murderous an ending. Something Wintermute said in the course of some high words which passed between them yesterday incited Gen. McCook to pummel him severely, and the banker, pusillanimously confessing that he could not defend himself as a man would under such circumstances, went for his revolver, and deliberately and fatally shot McCook at their next meeting, a few hours later. The assassin was thrown into jail, and for a time seemed to be in danger of summary justice at the hands of the horror-stricken citizens, among whom Gen. McCook seems to have been popular.

The late Duke of Brunswick, who accomplished no useful result during his life, and for many years was a royal miser detested of tradesmen, seems to have accomplished a great deal of good in dying. His fortune, which was immense, goes to the City of Geneva. It is roughly placed at three billions of francs, or $600,000,000. Of this amount, 30,000,000 francs are in jewels, and 15,000,000 francs in Pacific Railway bonds. The city, which is literally in transports over its bequests, now proposes to enlarge its Academy, build a large new theatre and opera-house, clear away all the old buildings, make broad streets through the ancient parts of the city, build a new Hotel de Ville, and erect a splendid mausoleum for the Duke's remains.

The Chicago produce markets were reasonably active, and prices were firmer on corn, oats, and barley, and nominally unchanged on wheat and rye. Mess pork was dull at $15.90@16.00 cash or seller the month, and $15.25@15.37½ seller October. Lard was steady at $7.75@7.87½ per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.75 for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 7⅛@8c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅜c for short clear, and 9⅜@11⅜c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were ½c better, moderately active, and closed firm at 98c per gallon. Lake freights were firm at 14c for corn, and 15c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in fair request at unchanged prices. Wheat was moderately active and a shade dearer, No. 2 cash or seller the month closing at $1.12½@1.12⅝, and seller October at $1.12⅛. Corn was active, and 1@1⅜c higher, No. 2 cash or seller the month closing at 41⅛c, and seller October at 42⅝@42⅛c. Oats were moderately active at an advance of ½@⅛c, No. 2 closing at 28⅛c cash or seller the month, and 29c seller October. Rye was active and steady, at 66c for No. 2. Barley was active and 2c better, No. 2 cash, seller the month, or seller October closing firm at $1.30. Hogs were in good demand at the advance noted on Thursday, sales making at $4.25@4.65. The cattle trade was sluggish, with prices weak and irregular. Sheep were unchanged.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

The Milwaukee *News* claims to be disconcerted by our suggestion that the Reformers in Wisconsin should nominate C. C. Washburn for Governor, and make their issue on the remainder of the State ticket. It adds:

> It is not necessary to say, here in Wisconsin, that no such policy will be pursued. "The opposition" in Wisconsin mean business. The most odious name that could be suggested to the anti-Credit Mobilier party, the anti-back-pay party, and the anti-office-holding monopoly party of Wisconsin is that of C. C. Washburn. No member of this distinguished barnacle family has, as yet, this year, received any favor from the Anti-Monopoly party, and we are not going to begin, here in Wisconsin, to take them up.

The Milwaukee *News*, if we mistake not, was until recently in favor of a distinctive Democratic ticket, and the usual Democratic flogging. Of course Mr. Washburn would not be suitable for that kind of a nomination. The course of events in Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois, together with the growing importance of the Granges in Wisconsin, however, disturbed this plan, and suggested to the old liners that, if it was necessary to be whipped, it would be better to be whipped in a new spot, as the old one was getting uncommonly raw. Accordingly, they resolved in an informal way to fuse with the Anti-Monopoly movement, or at least to put themselves in the way of getting all the votes that might slop over from the Republican side. To this end, the Dodge County call was issued for a State Grange meeting, and the Watertown Convention held. If Gov. Washburn had been really obnoxious to the Anti-Monopoly and Reform sentiment of the State, as the Republican nominee for Secretary of State evidently is, the Watertown Convention would have nominated a candidate for the office of Governor. But, in point of fact, he was and is entirely in accord with that sentiment. It is sheer luck to the Republican party that the Governor is not the tool and creature of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which controls the Democratic party in Wisconsin completely and would have controlled the Republican party equally but for the firmness of Gov. Washburn.

Not to multiply words, our point is this merely—that, if the Reformers and Anti-Monopolists in Wisconsin really mean what they say, they will cast their votes for a candidate who has concentrated upon himself the hostility of every monopoly in the State, and especially of the principal railroad monopoly. All the jumping-jacks in the State who are making faces at Gov. Washburn are propelled, directly or indirectly, by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. We do not mean that the Milwaukee *News* is suborned by that corporation—that is not at all probable—but the political influences which govern the Democratic party, and to a large extent the Republican party, emanate from that corporation. Nor do we assume to decide any points of difference and disagreement between this Railway Company and the Governor. We record, as a fact patent to every observer, that the opposition to the Governor has its mainspring in that quarter.

It is possible, though not probable, that the Milwaukee Convention may find a candidate who is equally obnoxious to the monopolists as Gov. Washburn. The people will still prefer the man who has been tried and found not wanting, and probably his popularity will pull the rest of the Republican ticket through, obnoxious as it is to the best men of the party. On the other hand, by nominating Gov. Washburn and antagonizing Mr. Baker, his possible successor in the Gubernatorial chair, the Reformers may not only prove that they are sincere in the professions, but will have a fair show for electing their ticket. It is simply stupid for the Milwaukee *News* to bring the "Washburn family" into the discussion—as though several Washburns had been nominated for Governor of Wisconsin this year. The only person of that name who is eligible at the present time is Cadwallader C. Washburn. Whenever Thomas, Richard, and Henry are asking the suffrages of the people, it will be time to canvass their demerits.

The cornet is looking up as an adjunct of church music. In Dayton, Ohio, the Presbyterian churches are employing cornet players to lead the congregation in singing. The first attempt was not a remarkably successful one, owing to the fact that the worshipers could not keep up with the instrument, and that the blower himself had a very lusty pair of lungs, and made a dreadful noise. The brakes, however, were put upon him, and the next time he succeeded better. The cornet is also used in some of the Methodist churches of this city, and has become a favorite. There is certainly room for hope that if the cornet can get in, the fiddles, and flutes, and oboes may also, and in time congregations may recognize the fact that good music is not out of place in divine worship.

COLLECTOR HARPER'S CASE.

The El Paso (Ill.) *Journal* of the 11th inst., a paper which is mainly owned by Mr. John T. Harper, the defaulting Collector, and published at his home, contains a very long statement of the circumstances attending his defalcation. In brief they are as follows: The Pekin distillers, who were in Mr. Harper's district, had run behind about $110,000 on the "capacity tax." The tax had been considered illegal, and consequently Mr. Harper had made no special effort to collect it. Last spring, however, the United States Supreme Court, before which a test case had been carried, decided the tax constitutional. Orders immediately came to Mr. Harper to collect the back taxes. He set about the work, but found that the times were hard and that the distillers couldn't pay. Still the orders came to collect it, with intimations that he would lose his place if the money was not forthcoming in a stated time. His friends advised him to raise it himself, and in accordance with their advice he went to the banks in El Paso, Peoria, and Chicago, got the money, made his report, and thus bridged over the difficulty. When his notes fell due at the banks, he took them up with the Government funds in his hands, intending to raise the money by the sale of his own property and repay it into the Treasury. While he was engaged in making his preliminary arrangements, a detective discovered his secret, and the announcement of the defalcation was made public. The above is the substance of the *Journal's* narrative, the remainder being devoted to a refutation of various rumors which have been set afloat touching his moral character, among them the reports of his grain speculations, the scandal that a woman was connected with the case, and that he was dissipated in his habits.

The version given by the *Journal* does not tally, however, with the facts developed by the recent official investigation. When the revenue officers made inquiries of the distillers with reference to these back taxes, the latter stated that they had not paid them, whereupon the officers proceeded to levy upon the property and sell it for the taxes. At this juncture the distillers produced their receipts for the payment, thus showing that they were in collusion with Mr. Harper to cover up the deficit and shield him from the consequences of an improper use of the money intrusted to him. How he used this money has not yet been made public, except that the information received by the Government officers shows that he had been engaged in speculations and had lost money, the *Journal's* statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER.

That the Republican party has not fallen entirely below a sense of shame is evidenced by the fact that now and then it makes a concession of its corruptions and improper practices. It is very much in the condition of a man who has led a corrupt and evil life all his years, and suddenly manifests a desire to repent when it becomes evident to him that death is staring him in the face. The best proof that the Republican party is in the article of death lies in the recent spasmodic and very awkward attempts to acknowledge its manifold sins. The most recent instance of this kind is in connection with the Post-Office scandal at St. Louis. The Postmaster of that city, while on the verge of bankruptcy, felt it to be his duty to entertain the President of the United States, which cost him the round sum of $600. Unable to pay it out of his own pocket, he took it out of the pockets of his employes, in the shape of an assessment upon their wages. If the assessment system were not recognized as legitimate, and if the offense had been committed outside the precincts of a post-office, it would be called stealing, and the perpetrator would be classed by the community in the same category with the highwayman who holds you by the throat and takes your money from your pocket.

In the present excited state of the public mind, the Republican City and County Committee of St. Louis evidently feared to ignore this high-handed outrage. It was too glaring an offense to pass without some action. One of the Committee, Maj. Pope, seems to have had a realizing sense of the importance of the matter, and offered resolutions which, although not as severe as the case warranted, nevertheless had a direct bearing upon it, condemned the act, and called for the removal of the Postmaster. This was the least that could be done. The Committee, however, rejected the resolutions, and substituted for them a milk-and-water expression of their opinion that the assessment system in general was incompatible with the spirit of republican institutions, which had about as much application to the case in question as the passage of the Decalogue would have had. It would be equally consistent for a Judge to deliver a dissertation upon morality to a thief charged with a specific crime, and then discharge him. In this case the system was not on trial. Postmaster Filley was arraigned for taking money from his clerks. His guilt was established by his own confession, and the penalty should have been enforced. Instead of that, he was allowed to go scot-free. The Administration party leaders in St. Louis, however, are mistaken if they suppose that the people will accept any such makeshift as a satisfactory settlement of Postmaster Filley's case. They will demand that he shall be punished, and that the clerks in his employ shall be protected from any further assessments, whether it be to entertain the President or to elect the President. They cannot shield the Postmaster, nor escape the consequences of his act, by any such "glittering generality."

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The City of Montreal, in Canada, is just at this time attracting considerable attention, not only in this country but in Europe. The aim of the Canadians in consolidating all the British North American Provinces under one general Government was to erect among the Anglo-American colonists a distinct nationality, which would be prepared, whenever a separation from Great Britain becomes a choice or necessity, to assume the powers and responsibilities of a nation. The progress of the political scheme has been successful. A national spirit has been fostered, which, though feeble at first, is now general, extending from Prince Edward's Island to British Columbia. Commerce, of course, is essential to the future nation; and of that commerce, which has had a marvelous growth, Montreal is the centre. Montreal is one of the oldest settlements on this continent, but up to 1850 had but 57,000 inhabitants; since then, but principally during the last five years, the city has grown greatly, and now has three times that number. It is so situated on the St. Lawrence River that it has equal facilities for water communication with the ocean and the lakes. As soon as the enlargement of the canals, now going on, is completed, Montreal will be in a condition to receive the largest-sized steamers from Chicago, as well as ocean steamers from Liverpool and Havre. The railroad system of Canada is dirrectly connected with that leading out of Chicago, and she is as near the Pacific as New York, and twenty-four hours nearer Glasgow and Liverpool than New York. Her harbor is unsurpassed; she has already four miles of stone docks, and has ten miles additional in course of construction. Twenty years ago, only vessels of light draught could ascend the river to Montreal, but the dredge was applied to Lake St. Peter, and now steamers drawing twenty-four feet come to her docks. An immense hydraulic or lifting dock has been planned, and in a few years Montreal will have accommodations of this sort far superior to New York.

The opening of the communication with Lake Erie for the largest class of lake steamers will at once draw a large amount of the grain trade from the railways and Erie Canal to this route, at the end of which are the steamers that will carry that grain abroad. In 1872, the tonnage of Montreal reached 1,835,582 tons. There are now fifty-two steamships plying between that city and British ports. During the last week it has been demonstrated that Chicago could receive 2,100 cars of grain and send back the empty cars to be refilled in a single day. It is also well understood that a daily arrival of 500 cars of grain exceeds the present handling facilities of New York, and grain has to wait in that city until such time as the slow and roundabout mode of doing business there will admit of its being transferred. Philadelphia and Baltimore are, in this particular, in advance of New York; they have provided elevators and warehouses into which grain can be received as fast as it arrives. In New York it has to wait. At Montreal, the arrangements of docks and warehouses are so complete that, whether the grain arrive there by rail, steamer, sail-vessel, or canal, it can be handled instantly. An ordinary propeller from Chicago will carry as much grain to Montreal as can be put in 200 railroad cars, besides carrying other freight. This propeller on reaching Montreal can discharge her cargo in a brief time, and taking on board a full load of return freight can start without delay for Chicago. The railroads at New York City have been singularly neglectful. They have used their monopoly with careless indifference to the interests of the country, and even now, with Montreal almost grasping the Western export and import trade, there is no effort made to increase the facilities for receiving and handling grain. In the meantime Montreal is growing in population and wealth, and, unless something happens not now foreseen, will, upon the completion of the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, at once make rapid progress as a leading commercial port for the Northwest.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The La Crosse *Republican-Leader*, owned in part by Gov. Washburn, does not cordially support Baker for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, but says:

> His whole record shows a subservience to the railroad power in general, whenever any legislation was proposed last winter affecting the interests of that power.

As Gov. Washburn hopes to mount into the United States Senate, he does not want any weight on his coat-tails.

—The Dubuque *Times* makes the fine point that: "The Iowa Republican platform condemns the voting and the taking of the money. Senator Wright has done neither, and is not condemned by the platform in any sense." But the Iowa Republicans still clamor that Senator Wright must take the money and refund it.

—The farmers of Marshall and Putnam Counties, Ill., talk of consolidation as one county, to save the expense of one set of officers. Little Putnam has only four townships and 6,000 population.

—In Democratic Macoupin County, where the Democrats have voted their organization out of the Farmers' way, the Carlinville *Democrat* (Republican) says of the prospective candidacy of the County Judge for re-election:

> The fact that he is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and the official head of the Democratic organization of the county, it is urged would incline him to try to use the Farmers' Movement for the benefit of the Democratic party. The Judge is, or has been, it is true, a very zealous and earnest Democrat, but, if we mistake not, he now regards that party as essentially effete, and, if nominated by the farmers, would cheerfully and in good faith, to use an expression applied to Douglas, unbutton his coat from about the Democratic party. The objection should not have any weight. The Republicans in the movement, we know, expect to support Democrats for some of the offices.

—The Labor Reform organization of this city have, we learn, been invited to take part in the Farmers' Convention. This is right. The war is to be waged against monopolies, and it is necessary to enlist the help of all who do not belong to any of the railroad or tariff rings.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

—It is immaterial to us who are nominated, so they are for cutting loose from all former political associations, and stand square and upright, honest and true soldiers, battling for the rights of the people against monopoly and corruption; men whose walk and conversation during the progress of the Farmers' Movement has been faithful, consistent, and worthy of emulation. With such, victory is sure.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The people, irrespective of party, who are honestly striving for reformation and the correction of all abuses of those in power, cannot afford to fritter away victory when it is within their grasp. It therefore becomes the duty of all to act with due caution, and not commit the unpardonable folly of causing a division in the opposition to the radical ticket.—*Macomb (Ill.) Eagle.*

—The scales are falling from so many eyes, that have heretofore been blinded by party prejudices, that the old leaders can no longer count on a servile following of all who have been in the habit of doing their bidding without question. Nearly all are throwing off the party trammels and are commencing to think and act for themselves, and are going for such men and measures as they deem their best interests require. They have turned their attention to fighting monopolies and oppressive corporations, and you cannot fool them.—*Toulon (Ill.) New Era.*

—Down with monopolies and corruption. Up with labor and the honest toiling thousands of our countrymen. Money cannot longer create a slave power when the sturdy tillers of the soil spring into the ranks with the alacrity they are now doing, to battle for the rights of honest labor. All this means something.—*Lacon (Ill.) Statesman.*

—The farmers know, about as well as any one, what party is alive and what is dead. At present they calculate to bury everything, dead or alive, in the shape of party, that don't keep step to the music of reform. And it will be full as easy to bury a living party as a dead one.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—We would say to the farmers and workingmen of Whiteside County, go straight ahead and pay no attention to what the politicians or Republican Central Committees say or do. Talk is cheaper than even corn at twenty cents a bushel. Independent and well-timed action is the demand of the hour. Temporizing with the policy men, inside or outside of your organizations, will prove a snare and a delusion. When the Ethiopian changes his skin, or the leopard his spots, the Republican party, as it is now organized, may become a party of reform.—*Morrison (Ill.) Independent.*

—The people are sick and tired of the corruptions which have been developed in the Republican party. They have no faith in their professions of friendship for the people, set forth by resolutions of Republican conventions. They know that the evils complained of have grown up under Republican rule, and that that party have had the power, if they had possessed the will, to effect a reform.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—As long as the theory, "To the victor belongs the spoils," is the controlling one, just so long will the public funds be used for the perpetnation of the party in power; and just so long will the defalcations be repeated. There are many men who believe that the Republican party saved the country, and that of course the country now belongs to the Republican party. To these men it is perfectly proper to use the public money, when necessary, to advance the interests of that party.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—That's the way it goes. Defalcation after defalcation occurs, until they have become so common that what would have created a revolution in the country a few years ago now hardly excites a passing notice. One thief at a big salary becomes a defaulter, and another thief at a big salary is sent to "investigate," and that is the last that is ever heard of it, there being hardly an instance on record of the money being recovered. And the people pay for the whistle, and will as long as they support the party of defalcations, salary-grabs, and Credit Mobiliers.—*Olney (Ill.) Times.*

—If Gen. Butler, backed up by the mighty power at Washington, has failed, how will it fare with the ordinary salary thief who has no special claims to palliate his offense or power with which to defend his course? Every last one of them will, as fast as the opportunity occurs, be hurled down.—*Champaign (Ill.) Union.*

—The Wisconsin Republicans fail only in one particular—they should have demanded of Mr. Carpenter that he resign his seat at once.—*Effingham (Ill.) Republican.*

—The idea that John A. Logan should have engagements that would prevent his taking the stump in Iowa and advocating the anti-monopoly, anti-salary grab, anti-Credit Mobilier, anti-Vienna Van Buren disgrace resolves of the Iowa Convention is preposterous. This prominent, usually bold, eloquent, and representative Western Republican Senator dare not stultify his record, and criminate his party by giving the lie to its hollow and purposeless professions. Therefore, having less sand in his gizzard than Ben Butler, he dare not take the stump in Iowa or elsewhere. John A. Logan writes himself a coward.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The people have a serious conviction that the increase of pay was a wicked extravagance, accomplished by an unworthy stratagem, and they want it rebuked for the warning of future Congressmen, and as an indication that they purpose marking the men capable of such tricks, in order to employ trustier servants, but they know well enough that broken eggs can't be mended. They are too earnest to be pacified with meaningless words.—*Boston Advertiser.*

YELLOW FEVER.

Fearful Condition of Affairs at Shreveport, La.—Railroad Trains Stopped, and People Unable to Get Away—The Disease of a Very Malignant Character—Whole Families Swept Away—Scarcity of Physicians and Nurses.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been informed that the office at Shreveport, La., is closed, all of the operators being sick with the yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Shreveport to-day to Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, says the city is in great need of help. The yellow fever is of a malignant type, and does not yield readily to the treatment. There is great scarcity of people to attend the sick.

(Signed) L. R. SIMMONS,
President of the Howard Association.

A dispatch from W. A. l'Hommedieu, Marshal of Texas, Superintendent of Telegraph, to Superintendent Flannery, of this city, says everything is in great confusion at Shreveport. Thirty deaths there yesterday. The fever is reported worse to-day.

The *Picayune* has the following: We have been permitted to copy the following private letter from Shreveport:

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 7, 1873.

DEAR JACK: We are now passing through an awful scourge. The yellow fever has come, and, like some awful black pall, thrown its folds about us, spreading fright, terror, and death amongst us. The town is nearly depopulated by stampede and sickness. There have, as near as I can ascertain, up to date, about sixty people died, and a great number are sick. There is one awful characteristic about the sickness, and that is, no one as yet has recovered. Some are what they call doing well, while others die. One day you hear of a case doing as well as could be expected; the next thing, a corpse is awaiting a hearse. In point of malignant fatality it surpasses any yellow fever ever known here. It appears as if the fell monster ever gets its pestilential fangs fastened on its victim, it never lets go its grip until the poor victim is stiff and stark dead. A few cases at first dropped dead in the streets before reaching a house. These cases, however, have been rare. None of our particular friends have yet died. The only ones in danger now are the Misses Jordan, both of whom are very low. We have organized a Howard Association, and they are doing a great deal of good. The following are all the dead that I know of to the present time: Mr. Beal, the carpenter and his wife; Cashell, the druggist; Mr. Mundy, of the firm of Mundy & Collins; Jim Anderson, Hank Smith, two of Mr. Griswold's children, Mr. Craig, besides many strangers.

The following are very sick: Col. Cummings, Dr. Kendall, Bard Ogilvie, Judge Lerney, two Misses Jordan; Mr. Alexander, the lawyer; G. J. Alexander, the tailor, and Billy Marshall.

Of the fever Clay says it is different from any yellow fever he ever read of or saw. One of the attendant inconveniences of the fever is a thorough embargo on the cars. They will let no one go. The town is, in the way of business, dead.

P. S.—MONDAY, Sept. 8.—There are a great many new cases reported this morning. Mr. Joe Howard is dead. Yours, CHARLES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12.—Several parties who left Shreveport arrived this evening. They report the yellow fever on the increase. Every stage leaving that city for this is crowded with terror-stricken people. The son of Mr. Brooks, proprietor of the Southern Hotel, who arrived here yesterday en route to St. Louis, received a telegram this evening announcing the death of his father from the fever. It is thought the removal of the Red River raft has considerable to do with the epidemic.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—At Shreveport, up to 4 p. m. to-day, eighteen deaths from yellow fever had occurred. It is on the increase. Whole families are down with it. The nurses are worn out.

ALTON.

Narrow Escape from a Lynching Horror at the Edwardsville Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 12.—A sad affair occurred yesterday evening, at the fair-grounds at Edwardsville. Two or three young girls had been enticed away from the grounds during the day by some man, with improper intentions, which was rumored round among the crowd, and created an excitement; and, one of the girls pointing out Mr. Toucy, of this city, as the man, some person raised the cry, "Hang him! hang him!" The crowd became infuriated, and seized Mr. Toucy, and would have lynched him on the spot but for the prompt and bold action of Sheriff Cooper, who happened to be near by, and drew his revolver and said he would shoot the first man who laid a hand on him. Sheriff Cooper then got Mr. Toucy into a buggy, and drove out of the gate, which was immediately closed after him, and kept the mob back. Mr. Toucy was put into the County Jail, which was guarded last night to keep the mob from taking him out and lynching him. Parties who were over from this city to-day and saw Mr. Toucy in jail say he is out of his mind from fright. Mr. Toucy stands very high in this city, where he has resided for twenty years.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Knights of Pythias Celebration—Burglars Captured—The Liquor Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—The Knights of Pythias of Indianapolis have extended an invitation to the brotherhood throughout the State to join in a grand gala-day celebration on the 24th inst. Nearly all the lodges will accept. It is proposed to visit the Exposition in a body, in full uniform. At least 500 are expected.

The burglars of Lelewer's fur store, who secured $1,200 worth of goods yesterday morning, were arrested in Cincinnati to-day by Chief of Police Thompson, and brought here to-night, with the property stolen.

The argument in the liquor cases, in the Supreme Court, closed to-day, and was taken under advisement by the Bench.

Murder and Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Margaret A. Foley, a widow, 35 years old, committed suicide here last evening under the following circumstances: She took her child, a babe of 2 months, and, wrapping a shawl about her head and the body of the child, lay down in a small creek where the water was but seventeen inches deep, and drowned herself and child by mere force. Supposed cause, depression of spirits.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Developments in the Harper Defalcation Case.

Twenty Thousand Dollars in Penalties Allowed to Go Uncollected.

Rule Adopted by the Equalization Board for Assessing of Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—There are no new developments in the Harper defalcation, save that certain penalties which it was his duty to collect, and by reason of not doing so made himself liable, have been discovered, the aggregate amount of which is about $20,000. Suit will be brought against Harper's bondsmen to recover the amount in addition to the $110,000. Mr. Yaryan is still engaged in an examination of the books and vouchers of the office, and will be able to give the exact figures of the defalcation before many days.

The resolution of Mr. Miles declaring the opinion of the Board that the property of the State had been assessed at 65 per cent of its value, and the amendment thereto offered by Mr. McCabe that it had been assessed at 75 per cent of its value, were taken up, and, after consideration, laid on the table. The adoption of this resolution was intended to settle the question of corporate assessments in this, that if other property was assessed at but 65 per cent of its value then in equity and justice should corporations be so assessed. It looks as though a higher per cent will be settled upon the basis on which the property of the State has been assessed than either of the proportions embraced in the resolution.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Miles some days ago, were adopted:

> WHEREAS, The fourth clause of Section 3 of an act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, provides as follows:
>
> "SECTION 3. The capital stock of all companies and associations now or hereafter created under the law of this State shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchise over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company, or association. Said Board shall adopt such rules and principles for ascertaining the fair cash value of such capital stock as to it may seem equitable and just, and such rules and principles, when so adopted, if not consistent with this act, shall be as binding and of the same effect as if contained in this act, subject, however, to such change, alteration or amendment as may be found from time to time to be necessary by said Board; *provided*, that in all cases where the tangible property or capital stock of any company or association is assessed under this act the shares of capital stock of any such company or association shall not be assessed or taxed in this State. This clause shall not apply to the capital stock of banks organized under the general banking laws of this State."
>
> *Therefore, be it resolved*, That, for the purpose of ascertaining the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise of all companies and associations now or hereafter created under the laws of this State, and for the assessment of the same, or so much thereof as may be found to be in excess of the assessed or equalized value of the tangible property of such companies and associations respectively, we, the State Board of Equalization, hereby adopt the following rules and principles, viz.:
>
> *First*—The market or fair cash value of the shares of capital stock, and the market or fair cash value of the debt, excluding from such debt the indebtedness for current expenses, shall be combined or added together, and the aggregate amount so ascertained shall be taken and held to be the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise, respectively, of such companies and associations.
>
> *Second*—From the aggregate amount ascertained as aforesaid, there shall be deducted the aggregate amount of the equalized or assessed valuation of all the tangible property respectively of such companies and associations, such equalized or assessed valuation being taken in each case as the same may be determined by the equalization or assessment of property by this Board, and the amount remaining in each case, if any, shall be taken and held to be the amount and fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise, which this Board is required by law to assess respectively against companies and associations now or hereafter created under the laws of this State.

Card from B. J. Sweet and D. W. Munn.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1873.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Justice to others seems to require that certain statements in your Springfield dispatches, under date of Sept. 11, should be contradicted.

First—Supervisor Munn and myself did not come to Chicago to consult with Gen. Logan in relation to the Harper defalcation, or anything pertaining to it. I have not seen Gen. Logan since my return here.

Second—No evidence thus far in the investigation shows, or tends to show, that any person,—except the five persons arrested and the attorneys of Mr. Smith, Harper's chief clerk—knew of the defalcation up the time of Harper's resignation. Very respectfully yours,

B. J. SWEET.

I know the above statement of Deputy Commissioner Sweet to be true.

I made a friendly call on Senator Logan last evening. Mr. Mayberry, of Kane County, Gen. McNulta, of Bloomington, and a Mr. Clements were with him when I called. Nothing was said by myself or Gen. Logan, or any other person present, about the Harper defalcation, except a general expression of regret on account of its occurrence. The dispatch referred to by Gen. Sweet shows internal evidence of being written in the interest of persons arrested. Yours truly, D. W. MUNN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1873.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

Testimony Taken by the Royal Commission Yesterday—Denial of the Story Concerning McMullen's Sale of Evidence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 12.—After a day's intermission, the Royal Commission resumed the inquiry yesterday. The proceedings, though laughably one-sided all along, were rendered a little varied yesterday by two circumstances within the jurisdiction of the Commons. The charges made by Huntington impeached two parties, the Government and Sir Hugh Allan. That there are conflicting interests between these two parties is evident, and it is therefore essential that the credibility of the statements of either party shall be inquired into. A decision of the Commission yesterday is, however, in a contrary direction. Judge Ramsey, as counsel for Sir Hugh Allan, applied to cross-examine Sheriff Leblanc, who, as witness, deposed that the late Sir George Cartier, in a manner more forcible than reverent, had said to him he would retire from the Government if Americans were allowed to have anything to do with the Pacific Railway contract. This application was nevertheless refused. The Chairman held that it would create confusion, as every one called as witness might desire to be represented by counsel. The fact remains, however, that though a witness, he is also principal in some light; that Sir Francis Hincks, a witness, is, as member of the Government, charged as a principal. It would appear that no one is to be allowed to interfere but Sir John A. Macdonald as representative of the Government. To have allowed Mr. Ramsey to cross-question in the interest of Sir Hugh Allen would have imperiled the Government. Instead of this, however, the Commissioners examined the witnesses in the dark, and failed to elicit evidence pertinent to the inquiry.

Another circumstance of some importance was the extended examination by the Commissioners of Daniel H. McMullen, of Chicago, brother and partner of George W. McMullen, and an animated cross-examination, conducted by Sir John A. Macdonald, with all the skill and cunning of that experienced lawyer, whose apparent object was to baffle and confuse the witness, but in which he signally failed. A point sought to be made by the Ministerialists all along has been that George W. McMullen, for a consideration, has sold information to the Opposition, but witness yesterday not only swore that his brother had received nothing as remuneration, but that he and his friends had actually lost $17,500 represented by unpaid check inclosed in the sealed package.

Commenting upon the inquiry farce, the *Globe*, of Toronto, says: "Let any one contrast the utter want of even the smallest effort to extract the whole truth, when witnesses so friendly as Sir Francis Hincks, Starnes, or Beaubien are on the stand, or when the depositions of condemnatory evidence, like Mr. Dakers or Mr. Jackson Rae, are being examined, with the fierce onslaught made upon a witness whose credibility or that of his relatives it is thought desirable to damage, and they will need no other proof that whatever powers the Commission possess they are being exercised to suppress the truth, and to make justice a mockery and a sham."

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The Royal Commission met at noon. Hon. Mr. Chapais was the first witness called. His evidence was given in French. Huntington's charges were read. Witness denied all knowledge of any negotiations, understanding or bargains mentioned. He said the Government never disposed of the Pacific charter in the way mentioned. Sir George Cartier had from first to last been energetically opposed to the introduction of an American element into any Canadian company.

Mr. Starnes states that the total amount subscribed to the election fund was $66,357.

F. W. Cumberland was called, and, being sworn, testified: Was Managing Director of the Northern Railway. Knew nothing of an agreement between Sir Hugh Allan and McMullen. Knew of no negotiations respecting the Pacific Railway, except those having in view the amalgamation of two Canadian companies. Was a Director of the Inter-Oceanic Company. Is now a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Efforts have been made to amalgamate the Inter-Oceanic with the Canadian Pacific Company. These efforts emanated with the Dominion Government. Had a conversation with the Hon. Mr. Campbell in October, 1872. Campbell manifested a strong desire to bring about an amalgamation. The objection of the Inter-Oceanic to amalgamation was want of sufficient guarantees that Americans would be excluded. Campbell said the Government would give the most satisfactory guarantees that Americans would be excluded. The causes which prevented amalgamation were principally personal differences between Sir Hugh Allan and McPherson. Witness also had an interview with Sir John Macdonald, during which Sir John urged amalgamation, stating that the Government was unanimous in excluding Americans, and would give ample guarantees to that effect. Witness understood Sir John was always opposed to the Americans having control of the Pacific Railway, but favored the of the Inter-Oceanic Company based upon the idea of using only Canadian and British capital. Witness afterwards was appointed a Director in the Canada Pacific Company. In conversation with Sir John, the latter asked him if he would, in case of amalgamation failing, give him (Sir John) the names of reliable men in Ontario who would help to form a new company. Witness did so. Several members of the Inter-Oceanic Company afterwards joined the Canadian Pacific Company after the failure of attempts to amalgamate.

D. McInnes was next called and testified: Is a merchant. Knew nothing of the negotiations between Sir Hugh Allan and the Americans in the fall of 1871. Sir Hugh Allan asked witness to become a Director in his Company. Sir Hugh then remarked that he intended to interest American capitalists in the railway enterprise. Did not understand any agreements with Americans had been made. Knew nothing further respecting Huntington's charges. Knew money was subscribed in Ontario for general election purposes. Did not know any money came from Quebec. In reply to Sir John Macdonald, witness said he received an appointment in the Board of the present chartered Company by cable, when he was in England, from Sir John Macdonald.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the Commission adjourned.

Card from Mr. G. W. McMullen.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12, 1873.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Associated Press report in your paper this morning, respecting my brother's statement at Ottawa, is calculated to convey a thoroughly false impression, which I should be glad to have an opportunity to correct. A reading of it would leave the impression that I sold the Allan correspondence to the Opposition. I am in receipt of no private advices as to what my brother did testify, but I regard it as impossible that he could have said anything to justify the report sent, since it would have been totally without foundation in fact. The only money I ever took from any one in Canada on this matter was an amount from the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, representing Sir Hugh Allan, in practical settlement of actual outlays made by myself and friends while operating with him, and which loss, as I stated in my July letter, "was directly entailed by Allan's duplicity." Sir Hugh also swears to the fact of this settlement, though he does not, as I did, explain the false representations made to me at the time, as coming from him.

My brother, undoubtedly, refers to this matter, about which he knew something, but even in this, it is impossible that he could have known the accurate details as to facts and amounts.

I again repeat explicitly that I never received from anyone, anything in consideration of the evidence I have furnished or intend to furnish against the Canadian Government on this Pacific Railroad matter; but, on the other hand, have forfeited $17,500 by so doing. Yours, etc.,

G. W. McMULLEN.

P. S.—Sir Hugh Allan has my acknowledgment in regard to this settlement, which he can give to the public if he chooses.

WEATHER AND WATER.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.78	70	86	S. W., fresh.	....	Thr't'g.
11:18 a. m.	29.76	69	90	S. E., fresh.	....	Thr't'g.
2:00 p. m.	29.71	70	90	N. W., fresh.	....	L. Rain
3:53 p. m.	29.75	72	67	N. W., fresh.	70	Cloudy
9:00 p. m.	29.91	59	76	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.92	58	58	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 74; minimum, 59.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	29.65	69	S. W., fresh.	....	Threat'g.
Cairo	29.95	65	N. W., light.	22	Light rain.
Chicago	29.92	58	N. W., fresh.	70	Fair.
Cleveland	29.70	70	S. W., fresh.	38	Light rain.
Cincinnati	29.86	73	S. W., gentle.	02	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.21	52	E., gentle.	....	Fair.
Denver	30.17	62	S., light.	....	Clear.
Duluth	30.13	43	N. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Detroit	29.99	53	S. W., light.	26	Clear.
Davenport	30.01	55	N., fresh.	33	Fair.
Escanaba	30.00	43	N., brisk.	80	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.17	35	Calm.	....	Fair.
Keokuk	29.83	57	N. W., fresh.	132	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.13	49	N. E., fresh.	54	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.99	52	N., fresh.	56	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.19	50	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
Pembina	30.28	40	Calm.	....	Fair.
St. Paul	30.13	46	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
Yankton	30.25	56	N., light.	....	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—On Saturday for New England the pressure will diminish, with fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, but followed by clearing weather over the southern portion during the afternoon and evening, and over the northern at night. For the Middle States fresh, and brisk southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain to-night, the former veering to west and north on Saturday, with clearing weather and falling temperature. [For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, light and fresh winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather and rain to-night, wind veering to fresh, brisk northerly on Saturday morning, with clearing weather and falling temperature. For the Lower Lake region cloudy weather, rain, and winds veering to brisk and high northwesterly to-night, with clearing weather and lower temperature on Saturday. From Missouri and Iowa to Northern Indiana and the Upper Lakes, brisk northerly winds, low temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather on Saturday, with frost at night. Cautionary signals are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER (With changes in the 24 hours ending Sept. 11, 1873)

	Above low water.	Change. Rise.	Change. Fall.
Cairo	7 ft. 10 in.	....	4 in.
Cincinnati	6 ft. 9 in.	....	3 in.
Davenport	1 ft. 10 in.	....	....
Ft. Sully	....	1 in.	....
Keokuk	1 ft. 5 in.	1 in.	....
Leavenworth	2 ft. 5 in.	....	....
Louisville	4 ft. 3 in.	....	1 in.
La Crosse	1 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Memphis	5 ft. 7 in.	2 in.	....
Nashville	3 ft. 4 in.	....	2 in.
*New Orleans	13 ft. 8 in.	....	2 in.
Omaha	1 ft. 10 in.	....	2 in.
Pittsburgh	2 ft. 1 in.	....	....
St. Louis	7 ft. 10 in.	2 in.	....
St. Paul	3 ft. 2 in.	....	2 in.
Vicksburg	7 ft. 11 in.	1 in.	....
Yankton	6 ft. 0 in.	....	....

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Bold Bank Robbery at Jackson, Mich.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 12.—One of the most daring robberies on record was perpetrated on the People's National Bank of this city. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, while the President of the bank was engaged in writing at his desk, and the Cashier was out on business, a package containing $3,000 in bills was abstracted from the safe. Access was gained to the safe by means of a side door in the bank building. Laying beside the stolen package were two other packages of bills, one containing $15,000, and the other $5,000. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by experts who are on their way to attend the State Fair at Grand Rapids.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of Mr. Hesing's Agitation Committee.

A Platform for the Campaign Submitted,

Which Is Expected to Please All and Offend None.

It Favors the Restriction of the Liquor Trade to High-Toned Men,

But These Gentlemen Must Be Protected Against Superintendent Washburn.

A Grand Mass-Meeting to Be Held the First Week in October.

Meeting of the Saloon-Keepers' Association.

HESINGISM.

The Coalition-Agitation Committee met last evening in Bismarck Hall to hear the report of the Committee engaged in constructing a platform. The clans were ordered together at the hour of 8, but when it came there were only three or four of the advanced guard on hand. At twenty minutes to 9 some forty gentlemen were in attendance. Then Mr. Nichoff moved that Senator Kehoe take the chair, and it was carried, whereupon a delegation was sent after Mr. Kehoe.

He called the meeting to order, and stated that it had been called to hear the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. He called upon the Secretary to read them, and Mr. Stein read them, as follows:

Resolved, That in the present state of the public finances it is imperatively necessary that our city and county affairs be managed in the most economical manner, and the public moneys be husbanded as carefully and frugally as possible, in order that our increased municipal taxation be reduced by a just and discriminating Government, and the expenditures be made not for the benefit of any particular class, but for the benefit of the majority of the entire community.

Resolved, That the education of the youth of our country is one of the most effective agencies for the suppression and prevention of crime; that this object is much better attained by the instruction of our children in the schools than in the attempt to enforce morality by legislation.

Resolved, That the cause of temperance is deserving of the aid and assistance of every good man. Intemperance in all things whatever ought to be combated with all suitable means. But we hold that the desirable objects of temperance can only be accomplished by elevating the moral standard of the people through enlightened education, and not sumptuary laws or special legislation.

Resolved, That we recognize the pursuit of happiness as one of the inalienable rights of the citizen, and every one should be left free to exercise his right without let or hindrance, except under such restrictions as are imposed by constitutional laws; and whilst we believe that on Sunday all business and amusements should be so restricted as in no measure to interfere with or disturb the devotion or worship of any class of citizens, yet we firmly deny the right of any one or any class of individuals to prescribe how or in what manner Sunday or any day shall be enjoyed by a free people in a free Republic.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the granting of licenses to persons of bad repute for any purpose or purposes whatever.

Resolved, That we look with deep regret and apprehension upon the demoralized condition of our Police Department. Instead of serving as a department for the protection of the life and property of the people, it has been used as an instrument of oppression in the hand of a class of prejudiced and narrow-minded men, and that we deprecate that the legitimate duties of the police force have been prostituted to gratify the intolerant spirit of a minority faction.

Resolved, That the frequent arbitrary arrests of our citizens in cases where fines only are imposed for breach of city ordinances are a grave outrage, and a violation of constitutional rights, and should not be tolerated by a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we consider it a cardinal principle that a person should be held liable for his own wrong only, and for that reason we consider as unjustifiable the statutory enactment making the owner or landlord of premises which have been rented for lawful pursuits responsible for the neglect or misdemeanor of his tenant, and for the same reason we demand that drunkards be held strictly accountable for their acts committed while drunk.

Resolved, That the principles we present in our platform and resolutions are conducive to law and order, and while we appeal to the sympathy and support of the community at large, regardless of all party affiliation, to indorse them and the action that we have deemed proper to take in this municipal contest in opposition to a spirit of intolerance, we pledge ourselves that we shall abide by law and order, and denounce any faction that arrogates to itself that name, and to this end we shall oppose every candidate for office who is not in sympathy with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

During the perusal of the resolutions they were frequently applauded.

Mr. Hamilton moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Rosenthal demanded the reading of the first resolution once more, and it was read.

Mr. Rosenthal moved to strike out the word "majority," so that it would read "for the benefit of the entire community." "Majority" was stricken out.

Mr. Rosenthal moved to embody the following resolution in the platform:

Resolved, That there ought also to be appointed by the proper authorities inspectors of all beverages sold publicly, and those found impure and deteriorated ought to be condemned, and dealers therein fined.

Mr. Rosenthal desired to have the resolution inserted. Objection was made that it involved too much Governmental interference, but it would be no worse than the inspection of fish or anything else. He read from THE TRIBUNE the remarks of Archbishop Bayley, recommending the appointment of such inspectors.

Mr. Michelson said they were not there as a whisky or beer meeting, and he objected to mentioning whisky or beer in the platform. They stand upon the principles of liberty, and on the Constitution, and had nothing to say about whisky or beer in their platform.

Gen. Lieb said it was a matter of sanitary precaution and had no especial reference to whisky or beer. It applied as well to milk and wine. He was in principle opposed to Government interference in the business of the citizen, but, under the circumstances, he favored the proposed amendment.

Mr. McClure moved to refer back the amendment to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hesing hoped that would not be done; he thought the joint committees were capable of passing upon this resolution. The amendment might be worded properly, and added to the platform. It would be a very useless waste of time to refer it back. The city had an Inspector of Meat. When hops were up to 50 or 60 cents a pound injurious substitutes were used. An inspector of beer, wine, and cider even, should be appointed. On the Rhine were inspectors of Rhine wine; in Munich inspectors of beer; in Ireland inspectors of whisky.

The Chair declined to entertain Mr. McClure's motion, and the resolution was amended by the addition.

The Chair stated that although the Committee were in favor of the sentiments of the address, they did not favor its being read to a mass-meeting.

The resolutions as a whole were then adopted, and the Committee discharged.

A letter from Mr. Henry Greenebaum, addressed to the Chairman, was read. The letter read as follows:

DEAR SIR: You will please excuse me from taking any active part in the deliberations of your Committee. I have no inclination to figure in politics; my business duties absorb my time fully. Candor prompts me to say that I am in sympathy with your movement, and I am of the conviction that a municipal ticket, to be composed of gentlemen possessing honesty and integrity, as well as broad and practical views, will be overwhelmingly sustained at the polls. Respectfully,

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

Mr. Hesing added to the letter what Henry Greenebaum told him, that when the ticket was in the field they would find him on the stump. [Applause.]

Arno Voss moved to place the letter among the archives of the Committee.

The President offered the following:

Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that the election of Judges should be independent of party lines, and that no party nominations of Judges should be made to fill the places of those whose seats become vacant at the next election.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McClure called for a report of the Committee of One from each ward.

Mr. Michelson believed the Ward Committeemen should enlarge themselves into two or three from each precinct, who should canvass each precinct, and bring out the people.

Mr. Hesing squelched the motion by inquiring how many precincts were in the city. There were too many and the Committee would be too large.

Mr. Mutchlechner wanted to discuss the mass-meeting. Where would it be?

Mr. Hamilton supposed the Committee already appointed to arrange the mass-meeting was at work.

The Chair informed the meeting that there was no special committee for the purpose.

Mr. Rosenthal moved that a mass-meeting be held during the second week in October, and that the Committee fix the exact day.

Mr. Hamilton moved to amend by making it the first week.

Mr. Michaelson said the English press are not in favor of the movement, and——

Mr. Hesing—Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Michaelson continued that while the English press would coalesce against the cause of the meeting, there would not be time to arrange the campaign at so late a date.

Mr. Rosenthal said the Committee were justified in fixing the time themselves.

Gen. Lieb hesitated about postponing the time of the mass-meeting. This movement had been so misrepresented by the English press with the honorable exception of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that the true circumstances should be set before the English public. It would be well enough to postpone nominations, but the movement had its principles to announce, and a mass-meeting called two weeks hence would be late enough. The English press falsified and misrepresented what was said at these small meetings, and it became necessary to announce just what the principles were. He was ashamed to say there were "prominent German citizens in Chicago who were ashamed to express their principles. Let THE TRIBUNE once open its guns upon these men, and there would be found thousands of native-born Americans ready to indorse every word of the resolutions. He knew of a dozen "prominent Germans" who would see THE TRIBUNE, and tell its conductors the sentiments of the people; things would stand differently in that paper. Not one of these "prominent Germans" would come to these meetings. He believed a great emergency was upon the people, and they should speak as they thought.

Mr. Hamilton did not see the necessity for excitement. He would accept Gen. Lieb's amendment.

Mr. Hesing said that while he was in favor of a mass meeting at a very early date, he did not want to hold it before they could get ready. He wanted the platform presented to the largest mass-meeting ever held in Chicago. He wanted a multitude there. He believed the Saxons on the other side were demoralized by the firm stand they had taken. The Republicans would not dare hold a Convention, for they knew defeat stared them in the face. [Applause.] He believed that not only foreigners but native Americans would be with them. [Applause.] They needed money to get up a great meeting. They could not put their hands in the City or County Treasury, as others might do, but they had to depend on the hard-fisted workingmen to supply the money which would be necessary to restore to them the liberties they enjoyed here for twenty years. [Applause.]

Mr. Rosenthal did not wish it inferred from Gen. Lieb's remarks that any number of prominent Germans were not with them. They were so few they could not be found.

Gen. Lieb said he always knew where his friends were in a fight. Those men who enlisted first in 1861 he could rely on to fight for the Union. The Germans who had most influence with the American press would not show their hands and faces.

Mr. Hesing—They have not been called upon to do it.

Gen. Lieb said he did not wait to be called upon when his house was on fire. There were only two-and-a-half per cent of these "prominent Germans," but they had not shown their faces.

Mr. Kenny moved that the meeting be held on the first Saturday of October, and all opposing amendments being withdrawn, Mr. Kenny's motion was unanimously agreed to.

Gen. Lieb moved the appointment of a Committee of Twelve to take charge of the meeting.

Mr. Schwartz seconded the motion.

It was carried.

Mr. Rosenthal moved that the Chairman appoint the Committee at his leisure.

Mr. Hesing moved that the Chairman be allowed to add to the Committee, if necessary, to give representation all over. Adopted.

Mr. Clowry requested them not to forget the county towns.

The towns are not to be forgotten.

On motion of Mr. Hesing, every one in the meeting was added to the Committee.

Mr. Kenny said it was well and proper to appoint the Committee of Twelve. They could arrange in the proper form the way to carry out the meeting, while the Joint Committee could bring together the crowds, as Mr. Hesing remarked.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Michelson said there was a need of funds. He was in favor of a special committee in each ward to raise funds for the mass-meeting.

Mr. Mutchlechner moved that the Ward Committees be called upon to lay before their wards the platform of the party.

Gen. Lieb said he supposed at the mass-meeting the Central Committee would surrender their self-appointed authority to the people, and receive back from them the authority held.

Mr. Mutchlechner withdrew his motion.

Gen. Lieb moved that a committee of three be appointed by the meeting as a Finance Committee to raise funds for the mass-meeting.

Mr. Clowry thought that this was taking their business out of the hands of the Committee of Twelve, who were the proper authority, and should be allowed to appoint their own sub-committees.

Mr. Michelson thought the appointment of a Finance Committee essential, as Mr. Hesing remarked.

Mr. Rosenthal agreed with Mr. Clowry, and Gen. Lieb withdrew his motion.

The Chair announced that the wards were to raise "a little local excitement."

Adjourned for a week.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

A meeting of the Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens (Verein Freisinniger Buerger) was held yesterday afternoon at Swiss Hall, No. 45 North Clark street, Mr. F. A. Hoffmann, Jr., the President, in the chair. Mr. Peter Mueller was elected Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Urban Schmitz said he was fined in the Police Court because his bar-keeper had kept his saloon open a few minutes after 12 o'clock, and he wanted to know whether the Society would pay the fine. He would never have been fined but through the carelessness of their attorney, Capt. Mueller.

After a lengthy debate, it was decided that the Society should appeal the case, and pay the accruing expenses.

Peter Mueller moved that the meetings of the Society be hereafter held every two weeks, instead of once a week as heretofore.

Messrs. Schwuchow, Schwarz, and others were decidedly opposed to the motion, for the reason that it was but a short time until election, and they could not meet too often.

Mr. Hoffmann, the President, asked Mr. Kaltenbach to take the chair, to enable him to make a few remarks on this subject.

Mr. Hoffmann said this was the second time he had left the chair to express his opinion. When the Society was first organized it was a society composed exclusively of saloon-keepers. Afterwards it was proposed to change the name, in order to give other citizens a chance to join them. They had advanced to another epoch, and they should cease to agitate as saloon-keepers, and join the other elements that were now battling for their rights. It had the appearance as if most of them had joined the Society because it was to their interest to do so, and not because they cared for the personal liberties of the community. There existed no necessity for their coming together every week for the purpose of auditing a few bills. He could see no further need of their meetings. The German-American Central Committee had left its narrow sphere and joined with a committee of prominent citizens of other nationalities. That Committee had appointed a sub-committee, which had worked up a platform around which all free and liberty-loving citizens would gather and win a glorious victory next fall. It was about time that their society joined the German-American Committee and acted with them as a unit. They had accomplished much good, but their task was completed, and they should act no longer as saloon-keepers, and in continuing to do so they would do irreparable injury to the good cause they were battling for. All must now be united into a complete whole, and everyone should join the ranks in which other men stood equally patriotic, and just as good as they were. Instead of going to the meeting Friday afternoons, they should go around the city and agitate among others, and see to it that those that are entitled receive their citizenship papers. In that way they would accomplish more than by attending meetings for the only purpose of seeing their names in the papers.

Mr. Mueller's motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. John De Berg it was resolved that twenty members be hereafter considered a quorum, instead of thirty, as heretofore.

Mr. Peter Mueller was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Henry Metz, resigned.

Mr. John De Berg moved that a committee be appointed to investigate into the conduct of Mr. Hortke, one of their number, who lately was a witness against a saloon-keeper.

Mr. Hortke, who was present, excitedly rose and said he had only done what it was his duty to do. That saloon-keeper against whom he appeared was a villainous fellow who kept a low and infamous resort. He could prove that the man had lately set up a rabbit stew which was composed of dead rats. [Several members became very indignant at this assertion, and amid such choice epithets as "You are a liar," "That's an infamous lie," "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," the speaker had to take his seat.]

After auditing several bills, and transacting some further unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

A FUNNY MEETING.

A meeting of citizens of the Eleventh Ward was held last evening at C. H. Scanlan's saloon, No. 223 West Randolph street. Mr. Scanlan called the meeting to order, and said that this was not a meeting of any particular clique or party, but a meeting of citizens from every party to exchange views upon the present political situation, and about the interests of the Eleventh Ward. No attention was paid by the outsiders or their Aldermen to the wants of their section of the city. Every other section had been liberally provided for except theirs, and therefore it was their paramount duty to throw aside all party affiliations, and elect such men as representatives of the Ward as would see that they had their share of improvements. He then nominated Mr. Mike Roach as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Roach declined the honor conferred upon him, and Mr. Charles Sievers was nominated, but Mr. Sievers also declined, when Mr. C. H. Scanlan was nominated. Mr. Scanlan not feeling himself competent to perform the arduous duties of the office, he also declined. Several other gentlemen were nominated, who all declined, and the meeting therefore adjourned for want of a Chairman. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Tuesday evening.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Scully fined the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company $25 yesterday morning for obstructing the streets.

John Smith was fined $25 for keeping a gambling-house. The police saw him and two others gambling, and arrested them. Banyon said, as they were caught in the act, he would fine them $25 each.

The former members of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will hold a grand reunion at the North Side Turner Hall Saturday, Sept. 20.

The new Synagogue "Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Nbne Jacob," No. 134 Pacific avenue, will be dedicated and consecrated with imposing ceremonies Sunday, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Fifty new locomotives have just been added to the motive power of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, making a total of five hundred locomotives now at the disposition of the Company.

The schooner Speed, towed by the tug A. Miller, yesterday ran against the abutments of Lake street bridge, while trying to pass the tug Van Schaik. No damage was done to the bridge, but the schooner had her jibboom and bowsprit carried away.

Two of Mike McDonald's ropers, named Charles Colter and John Page, were tried before Banyon yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. They are old offenders, who can be seen every day about Clark and Madison streets, and are well known, yet they were dismissed. Mike McDonald paid the costs.

Religious services will be held to-morrow in the lower rooms of the Memorial Chapel of the new Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. Mr. Collier is anxious that his entire flock should be made aware of the fact, and they are invited to assemble once more under their own roof after two years of wandering.

The body of Fred Klein, the watchman at Fox & Howard's dredging-machine, near North avenue, was found in the canal near by yesterday morning. He had apparently fallen in. An inquest was held at the residence of deceased, No. 40 Gardner street, at which a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

John Johnson, or, as he is more generally known to the police, "Appetite Bill," was up before Banyon yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy, and, although he was proven to be in the employ of a man who keeps a mock-auction shop, in ringing in victims, and also in the practice of "stuffing" watches, he had Mike McDonald there, and he was dismissed.

Mr. Joseph Sholtz, residing at No. 193 Hurlbut street, was injured, yesterday morning, by a wagon wheel passing over his foot and dislocating the ankle. The accident occurred on the corner of Market and Randolph streets. The team was driven by W. A. Lighthall, who did all in his power to atone for the injury.

Thursday night, at about 11:30 o'clock, while a number of employes of the steel works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill were playing, one of them, a Swede named Charles Isaacson, about 17 years of age, was caught in some way in the elevator, and his neck was broken. The deceased resided with his parents at No. 70 Dixon street, whither the body was taken by his companions. The Coroner was notified.

Thursday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, James Ludwig, a farmer residing in Blue Island, while driving his team across the railway-track of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, on Grove street, was run into by engine No. 68 of that Company. The wagon was entirely demolished, the horses injured, and Mr. Ludwig badly cut and bruised. He was moved to No. 65 Archer avenue, and his wounds dressed by Dr. Hessert. His injuries are not of a serious nature. The responsibility for the accident is divided between the driver of the horses and the driver of the engine.

Bids for the erection of the Small-Pox Hospital, to be located on the grounds of the House of Correction, were opened by the Board of Public Works yesterday. Messrs. McCoy & Yelter made the lowest bid, $13,000 for a frame or $17,000 for a brick building. The highest bid was from Ernshaw & Gobel, $22,988 for a frame, and $26,650 for a brick building. No award was made. The contract for the extension and construction of the Twenty-second street sewer into the lake, was awarded to Messrs. Fox & Howard at $2,895.95.

The new counterfeit $500 note is undoubtedly a very dangerous one. The artistic excellence of the workmanship would seem to indicate that some first-class engraver, heretofore honest, has turned scoundrel. We understand that United States Assistant Treasurer Webster has received, from the Treasury Department, large photographs of the genuine and of the counterfeit notes, by which differences can be detected which would be likely to elude the most careful examination of the notes themselves. He will be very happy to exhibit the photographs to bankers and others interested in the matter, and to direct attention to such differences as he has noticed.

The decision of Banyon in regard to the vagrancy law has been looked forward to with a great deal of interest, in the hope that he would construe the law as it really is, and that the gang of villains who invest our streets in the employ of Mike McDonald would be sent to the Bridewell, or be compelled to leave town. But he did no such thing. He merely stated that, under the old Constitution, the city charter and the ordinance passed by the Common Council were unconstitutional. This Gen. Stiles showed very clearly, but he also showed that since the Constitution of 1870 both the charter and ordinance had been amended and were now constitutional. All these facts Banyon took no notice of, but evaded. The only thing to be done now is for Capt. Buckley to get a warrant and arrest Mike McDonald and have him taken before Justice Scully, where he would soon get his deserts, and then let him appeal and have the Grand Jury decide the question, and show Banyon the law.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. S. Bouton in the chair, Mr. Reynolds Secretary. It was decided that exhibitors of small articles be requested to put them in cases, so that they might not be lost or stolen. The *Commercial Advertiser* was made the official organ of the Exposition. Several editions will be printed daily in the building, all the work to be done in full view of the public. The document will be sold for two cents. A proposition to furnish the building with advertising window shades was rejected. The contractor was directed to put iron rods from the gallery to the trusses, as contemplated by the contract. Heath & Milligan were awarded the contract for calcimining the interior of the building at 50 cents per 100 square feet. W. A. Butters & Co. were made official auctioneers. Works of art are to be insured as soon as they arrive at the building. The Committee adjourned until Monday. The Secretary's office will be removed to-day to the building, and will be located at the Adams street entrance.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. L. E. Webb, of LaCrosse, is at the Pacific.

Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New York, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. J. N. Conger, of Rock Island, is at the Pacific.

Gen. John P. Durfee, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Judge D. N. Cooley and family, of Iowa, are at the Pacific.

The Hon. P. E. Connar, of Salt Lake City, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. A. A. Kellogg, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. A. B. Stanton, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. S. J. Anthony, of Valparaiso, is at the West Side Briggs.

Judge J. H. Thomas, of St. Louis, is at the West Side Briggs.

H. C. Colgate, the "soap man," of New York, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. D. B. Sherwood and family, of Galveston, Texas, are at the Sherman.

John S. Cook, General Agent of the Pekin, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, is at the Pacific.

If Col. James H. Finnigan will call at this office he will find a valuable package marked to his address.

Mr. Munn, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, left for Cairo last evening, having discovered nothing as to who were the partners of Collector Harper in his grain speculation. In the course of a week Mr. Munn will return and resume his investigation.

Neil Bryant and Michael Grary left for New York yesterday, intending to return in a week or two. They will make an effort to arrange a four-ball match at billiards between Maurice Daly and George Slosson, to be played in this city at the close of the proposed tournament, and are likely to prove successful.

James Keller and John Robertson, of Suffolk, England, were at the Sherman House yesterday. These gentlemen came over to attend the sale of short-horns held at Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday. Mr. Robertson paid $40,600 for the Eighth Duchess of Geneva, and Mr. Keller paid $27,000 for another famous Duchess.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: James Drummond, Canada; H. C. Coulter, New York; F. S. Gains, Boston; B. S. Sampson, Montclair, N. J.; J. J. Robertson, Harrisonville, Mo.; Albert Dewey, Cadiz, O.; S. T. Twitchell, Marion, Ohio; J. S. Johnston, Albany; S. O. Snow, Burlington, Ia.; P. S. Sauret, Stevenville, O.

Representatives of the four principal billiard-table manufactories of the city—Zeller's, Emanuel Brunswick's, Stephani, Monheimer & Hurt, and the Brunswick & Balke Companies—met at Foley's yesterday and agreed to subscribe $250 each toward a national three-ball billiard tournament to be given in this city during the month of November, and in return their make of tables will be used alternately. The management of the tournament has been intrusted to Mr. Tom Foley, who has agreed to become responsible for $3,000 to be given in prizes. Further particulars will be given when the programme has been arranged and the players selected.

Father Burke is lecturing in the south of Ireland.

The London *Cosmopolitan* indulges in the hope of seeing Judah P. Benjamin Lord Chief Justice of England.

Mrs. Dr. Moody, of Greensburg, Ind., has been appointed Deputy Collector by Will Cumback, Collector of Internal Revenue for that district.

George M. Pullman, of palace-car fame, has purchased ground at Long Branch next to George W. Childs' cottage, for $42,000. He will build a cottage there next season.

Sobieski Stuart, now imprisoned in Spain for aiding the Carlists, is said to be the legal representative of the royal families whose names he bears, and, therefore, the legitimate heir of the crowns of Poland and England.

James McDermott, editor of the Brooklyn *Sunday Press*, went to the Turkish baths in Brooklyn recently, having a slight cold and hoping to get relief. He says he was forced to emerge from a temperature of 140 degrees into a cold plunge. The following day he could scarcely speak, and now he is voiceless.

Joseph W. Foote, of Cincinnati, owns one of the "big farms" in Central Illinois, near Maroa, and has built thereon a barn, which was duly dedicated with religious ceremonies one Sunday recently. Twelve hundred people were seated in the building on the occasion and as many more on the outside.

The Rev. Newman Hall, in bidding farewell to his congregation in London, prior to his departure for this country, said that he proposed first to go to Niagara and rest awhile, and then to travel from city to city preaching the Gospel, lecturing on teetotalism, and promoting as far as he could the bonds of brotherhood between the two nations.

James Otis, the newly-elected Mayor of San Francisco, is a Boston boy, formerly an active member and officer of the Mercantile Library Association. He is a merchant of high character, a son-in-law and formerly partner with the late Capt. Macondry, at San Francisco. Mr. Otis received his mercantile education in the counting-room of William Perkins, of Boston. At the first election of President Grant, Mr. Otis was on the Electoral ticket of California.

The St. Louis *Times* says: "A *Times* reporter was informed yesterday, upon good authority, that Joe McCullagh would take the editorial management of the *Globe* as soon as things could be arranged with Mr. McKee. Mr. McCullagh proposes to associate with him on the *Globe* Lanigan, who was formerly city editor of the *Democrat*, and Sinclair, of the New York *Times*, and one or two of the best men from the present force of the *Democrat*. With these auxiliaries and such of the *Globe* men as he shall decide to allow to remain, he thinks he can get up a newspaper the like of which St. Louis has never seen. To use the language of one of the McCullagh crowd, it will be 'a paper which will make this old town howl!'"

McGREGOR, IOWA.

Struck by Lightning—Child Drowned—Body Resurrected—Chickasaw County Republican Convention—Pontoon Bridges Over the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Sept. 12.—The wife and two daughters of Mr. White, of Howard Centre, were struck by lightning last week, but fortunately escaped any serious injury. The oldest girl was hurt about the head, although no bruises were visible. The shoes and stockings of the youngest were torn from her, and scattered in every direction around the room. Her legs to the knees were badly burned. The house showed no signs of ever having been visited by lightning.

J. H. Meyer, of Elkader, lost a little child, last week, by drowning in a spring only a few rods from the door of his house. The mother of the child was away at the time.

The body of D. R. Smith, near Preston, Minn., was taken out of the grave, and left in the bushes near by. One thousand dollars has been offered for the arrest of the perpetrators. They are still at large.

The Republican County Convention of Chickasaw, on the 7th inst., nominated F. D. Bosworth for Representative, G. A. Hamilton for Auditor, and B. G. Crofts for Sheriff. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to vote for Andy J. Felt, of the Nashua *Post* for State Senator.

A pontoon-bridge has been built over the east channel of the Mississippi River, between McGregor and Prairie du Chien, completed the last of last week, and trains have been running daily since its completion. The bridge is built in the following manner: The track is laid upon piles to the channel, which is, at this point, about 300 feet wide. Across the channel two pontoons are stretched, on which rails are laid, and an apron connects them with the track on the piling. A similar bridge is in process of making for the west channel. This opens a new era in railroad crossing on the principal rivers.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—The following business was done in the Supreme Court to-day: Palmer vs. Ford; time to file abstracts extended ten days. Turner vs. Bennett; motion for certiorari allowed and writ ordered. Huston vs. Atkins; application for leave to withdraw record to file as return to writ of error allowed, but record not to be taken from Court to prepare abstract and briefs. Bond of Clerk approved Republic Life Insurance Company vs. Blair Lodge; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages. Chadwick vs. Clapp; leave asked to withdraw record by consent; leave refused. Tetterhauf vs. Paul; suggestion of death of appellee. Illinois Central Railroad vs. Patterson; motion filed to strike bill of exceptions from the record; appellant asks for ten days' time to file affidavit to sustain the bill, and motion by appellee to allow him five days' time to file rebutting papers; the two motions last mentioned allowed. Miller vs. Meisner; motion for writ of certiorari vs. McClellan; motion to dismiss appeal; short record. Kerber vs. Illinois Stone Company; motion to dismiss appeal, with 5 per cent damages allowed. Weaver vs. Posser; motion to dismiss appeal. Prout vs. Daniels; motion to dismiss appeal, with 5 per cent damages allowed. Warren vs. Hasbrough; motion to dismiss appeal and file suggestions as to damages allowed. Illinois Central Railroad vs. Cragin; submitted on brief. Northern Line Packet Company vs. Bininger; abstracts deficient and motion for further time made. Bowden vs. Bowden; continued for want of service in time. Conway vs. Hopkins; motion to dismiss appeal for want of record, with 5 per cent damages allowed. Garrabrant vs. Hall; same motion allowed. Washburn vs. Doe et al.; motion to dismiss with 5 per cent damages allowed. Irons vs. Marshall; motion to dismiss appeal. Goold vs. Caldwell; motion to dismiss appeal for want of record, with 5 per cent damages, allowed. Lineback vs. Laneback; motion to dismiss appeal. Using vs. Carr; suggestion of diminution of record, and for certiorari.

The following gentlemen, examined on yesterday, were admitted to the Bar: N. J. Augerson, William Borden, Thomas H. Brush, Albert Bushnell, Nathan Bacon, G. L. Clark, James S. Chesbrough, W. Y. Drury, J. J. Flannery, Andrew Groh, W. L. Henderson, D. M. Kirtin, B. D. Lucas, William P. Lantz, N. H. Moore, Miletus S. McGrew, A. Marx, E. O. Connell, William N. Pusey, R. B. Porter, E. C. Scovill, H. Strawn, B. S. Latham, B. M. Wilson.

On the announcement of the names of the successful applicants, Chief Justice Breese delivered a very eloquent address to the young lawyers.

A large number of students were then examined in open court, when the court at 4 o'clock adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Michigan State Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 12.—In the Constitutional Commission, an article on corporations was reported this morning, a synopsis of which follows: All corporations, except charitable, educational, penal and reformatory ones, must hereafter be created by the general laws, and the charters of no other existing corporations are to be amended or extended in future, though all general acts of incorporation may be amended, extended, or repealed. No general banking law shall take effect until approved by a majority vote at a general election. Bank stockholders shall be individually liable for debts and services in proportion to the amount of their stock. Bank notes to be registered, and fully secured in the interest bearing stocks of this State or the United States, which are to be deposited with the Treasurer, and, in case of insolvency, bill-holders' rights are to be preferred to those of other creditors. The Legislature may authorize no incorporation to suspend payments. No corporation shall hold any real estate more than ten years, except such as they actually occupy. Foreign corporations shall have no greater privileges than domestics. This article does not refer to cities or villages. A proposition was agreed to increase the homestead exemption from the present figure of $1,500 to $2,000 or $2,500. Some members opposed it as likely to injure the credit of the State, and encourage carelessness in the payment of debts. Exemption was finally fixed at $2,000. Mr. Moffatt urged the abolition of specific taxes, except as to corporations under special charters, and declared the system vicious and unfair to localities where corporate property lies. Mr. Jerome thought the State realized more from the present plan than if taxes were levied by local assessors. Judge Withey suggested the payment, to the Auditor-General, of a gross sum on a fixed standard of value apportioned equitably among localities, as in Illinois. A motion to recommit the article, with instructions to abolish specific taxes, was lost.

SHIPWRECK.

The Crew of the Wrecked Whaler, the Ansel Gibbs, Subjected to Brutal Treatment by the Officers—Another Vessel with All Her Crew Lost in the Late Nova Scotia Storm—Wreck and Ruin on the Labrador Coast.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Some of the crew of the whaler Ansel Gibbs, of New Bedford, before reported wrecked in the Arctic Ocean, and brought to New Bedford in the whaling-schooner Abbie Bradford, have reached Boston, and tell a horrible story of their sufferings and torture by the officers of the Ansel Gibbs. They say, owing to a neglect to provide suitable provisions, the crew were attacked with scurvy. They were terribly beaten by the Captain and First Mate, and after the vessel was wrecked ten men died of the scurvy, and those who were foremost in protesting against their ill-treatment were left on an island, the Captain of the Abbie Bradford refusing them passage.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12.—News has been received that the brig Ellen Boudrat sank at her anchors in Canso Bay, during the late gale, and all on board are supposed to be lost.

Passengers by the disabled steamer City of Bristol will be taken to New York to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A gentleman who arrived in this city to-day direct from Labrador, gives the following information about the effects of the recent storm on that coast:

At Indian Tickle six persons were killed by falling buildings. There were six square-rigged vessels off this harbor, all of which were lost with their crews. The fishermen lost all their cod-liver oil, of which they had accumulated a large and rich quantity. Of all the losses, except that of life, none will be felt more severely than this.

The loss of life on land, as far as could be ascertained, was twenty-three women, fourteen men, and many children. The number of lives lost in skiffs and in boats near the shore could not be calculated. Disconsolate women were rushing in all directions on the morning after the gale, seeking news of their husbands, fathers, and brothers. Their cries were heartrending, and nearly all of them were left without food, shelter, or a change of clothing. The few huts in low ground which had outlived the storm were actually packed with men, women, and children seeking shelter from the cold and pelting rain which prevailed on the morning after the gale. The inhabitants lost most of their provisions, and should vessels which will be sent to the relief of those unfortunate creatures, who are deprived of shelter, food, and clothing on a coast which at this season is proverbially dreary and inhospitable, be delayed through stress of weather or other accidents, a terrible famine must be the next affliction to befall the now grievously afflicted fishermen and women in that ruin-stricken region.

Bishop Simpson on Woman Suffrage.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 12.—At the Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session here, while the subject of schools were under discussion to-day, the venerable Bishop Simpson struck into politics by saying: "Pardon a digression. I want the day to come when woman will vote. Without their vote I fear we will never be able to put down the houses of infamy and liquor-saloons of our country. Nothing is so ruinous to the country it is true, and it is my opinion that we can't get along without the woman voting. It is not good for man to be alone."

Accused Jersey City Officials Convicted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The jury in the case of William Brinstead and Benjamin F. Welsh, members of the Board of Works of Jersey City, charged with corruption in office, after an absence of twenty-four hours, returned a verdict of guilty.

Anniversary of the Battle of North Point.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—To-day, being the anniversary of the Battle of North Point, was observed as a general holiday. The "Old Defenders" passed the day at Brown's Pavilion, and the militia paraded.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Money easier. After loaning at 7, gold, it declined to 5 per cent. There was an ample supply at reasonable rates.

Sterling firm, with actual business at 108¼@108⅜ for 60 days, and 109½ for sight.

Customs receipts, $508,000.

Gold stronger, ranging from 111¼ to 111⅞, and closing at 111⅞. Loans were from 2 to 6 per cent for carrying, and 1-64 to flat for borrowing. Clearings, $103,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $116,000.

Governments firm and in good demand.

State bonds quiet.

Stocks higher with a firmer undertone than on any previous day of the week. Prices advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent, and although there were occasional reactions the market closed at nearly the highest point of the day. The leading features were Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Paul & Northwestern common. The *Mail* says: "The tone of the market is very firm, and evinces a decided inclination to advance, but we do not look for an immediate bull campaign, but rather an active market with frequent fluctuations."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅝	Coupons, '67	116¼
Coupons, '62	115⅝	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115	10-40s	112⅝
Coupons, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	112⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅝	New 5s	112¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91⅝	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80¼	North Carolinas, new	15¾
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	87	St Paul pfd	69¼
Western Union	90⅝	Wabash	63
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	91¼	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	71¼	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61	Terre Haute pfd	38
United States Ex	67¼	Chicago & A., ex div	102
Pacific Mail	44	Chicago & Alton pfd	105¼
New York Central	104¼	Ohio & Mississippi	38½
Erie	59	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	68	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	91⅝
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	29
Michigan Central	86	Illinois Central	103
Pittsburgh	86	Union Pacific stocks	35
Northwestern	60¾	Union Pacific bonds	79¼
Northwestern pfd	78¼	Central Pacific bds	99¼
Rock Island	107⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	98¼
N. J. Central	101¼	B. H., & Erie	2
St. Paul	47⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 29s@30s. Wheat—winter, 12s 9d; spring, 12s@12s 8d; white, 13s@13s 1d; club, 13s 4d@13s 6d. Corn, 30s 6d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 39s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 13,000 qrs, 9,000 being American; receipts of corn, 34,000 qrs, 27,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—2 p. m.—Market steady. Wheat—Spring, 12s 6d; white, 13s@13s 2d; Club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 30s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Weather fair and favorable for crops.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, was £70,900. Consols, money, 92¼@92⅜; account, 92⅜; 5-20s of '65 and of '67, 95⅜; 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 91⅜; Erie, 47⅞; ex interest.

Sperm oil, 91@92s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—Evening.—COTTON—Prices hardening; middling upland, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 18,000 bales; American, 10,000; speculation and export, 3,000; sales of the week, 107,000; speculation, 16,000; exports, 8,000. Stock, 728,000; American 257,000. Receipts, 47,000; American, 27,000; actual export, 9,000. Stock afloat, 273,000; American, 27,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm with upward tendency. Cotton to arrive closed 1-16d higher.

Breadstuffs steady; California white wheat, average quality, 13s@13s 2d; club do, 12s 3d@12s 6d; red Western, 12s 6d. Corn 30s 7d.

Cheese, 60s.

Bacon unchanged.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Rentes, 58f 15c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 595; total for the week 778, or 454 cars against 535 cars same time last week. Yards entirely bare of stock, and no sales to record. The arrivals were through consignments. The market closed with a better feeling than has existed for some weeks past.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts thus far this week, 19,600, against 13,000 same time last week. Market closed slightly depressed. All offerings disposed of. Sales—Canada lambs, $5.00@5.75; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.50; Western sheep, $4.00@4.87½.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,300; total for the week 27,700, against 29,800 same time last week. Market dull and slow. Some 20 car loads are in the pens unsold; owners holding at stiffer prices than buyers are inclined to give. The few sales made were to home butchers. Sales—Good Illinois and Ohio hogs, $4.75@5.00; Michigan hogs, $4.50@4.60; common grassers rejected, $4.25@4.50.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 90, making 4,640 for four days, against 3,720 the same time last week. Market extremely dull at yesterday's quotations, or 7@9c for Texas and Cherokee cattle, and 9¼@12½c for Western steers. Sales include: 6 cars Indiana steers, 7½ cwt, at 10¾@11½c; 3 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, 11@12c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,560, making 17,440 for four days, against 16,730 same time last week. Trade moderate at 6¾@8¼c for lambs, and 4¼@5½c for sheep. Sales include: 3 cars Ohio sheep, 78 lbs, 5¼c; 1 car, 109 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 90 lbs, 6c; 1 car Canada, 121 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car State lambs, 69 lbs, 8¼c; 1 car, 65 lbs, 7½c; 1 car, 59 lbs, 7c; 1 car, 58 lbs, 6¾c, and 1 car Canada, 66 lbs, 7¼c.

Swine—Receipts, 1,654, making 19,150 same time last week. None on sale alive. Dressed firm at 6½@7⅛c, with lightest pigs selling at 7¼c.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Wool active, but not higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 53½@55c; extra, 50@52c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 46@50c; medium, 47@50c; coarse, 43@45c; combing, washed, 57@63c; do unwashed, 42½c; Canada, combing, 63@65c; fine unwashed, 30@33½c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35c; tub washed, 50@57c; Colorado washed, 28@30c; do unwashed, 20@25c; extra and merino pulled, 43@45c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 42@45c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The main features of the market are unchanged, and a brisk jobbing trade continues in all branches of trade. Brown and bleached cotton, and cotton flannels are in brisk demand. Prints very active and in short supply. Gingham dress goods and printed reps are selling freely. Woolens, wool flannels and blankets are active. Black Mohairs, grey dress fabrics, Camel's hair cloths, and diagonal dress goods, brisk.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—Crude petroleum, $1.15; refined, 15½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $5.60@6.00; common to good extra, $6.70@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.65; extra Ohio, $6.70@8.75; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and declining; receipts, 98,000 bu; new No. 2 Chicago, $1.55@1.56½; do Milwaukee, $1.56½@1.57; Iowa spring, $1.55; choice No. 1 spring, $1.61@1.62½; winter red Western, $1.70; white do, $1.80. Rye, barley, and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn opened firmer and closed quiet, with the advance lost; receipts, 125,000 bu; steamer, mixed Western, 63@65c; sail, do, 65@65½c; white, 65@66c; yellow, 66@66½c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western, 45c; white, 48@52c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 22@23c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES AND COFFEE—Quiet but firmer; Rio, 21@23c. Sugar, molasses and rice, quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8c; refined, 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $17.37½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear, 8¾c. Lard firmer; old steam, 8½@8¾c.

BUTTER—Choice grades firm; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower at 97c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7.25@8.20; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.50@8.50. Wheat less active; red, $1.60@1.63; amber, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.80@1.85. Rye firm at 83@85c. Corn dull; yellow, 64@65c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats firm; white, 47@49c; mixed, 45@46c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½c; refined, 15¼@16c.

WHISKY—Held firmly; Western, $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, heavy, and lower; choice white, $1.83@1.85; amber, $1.80; good to prime red, $1.65@1.78; common to fair, $1.40@1.60. Corn steady; mixed Western, 63¼@64c. Oats weak; mixed Western, 45c; white, 47c. Rye firm at 85@92c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Western in good demand and market bare; good to choice, 20@25.

WHISKY—Firm at 99c.

COFFEE—Buoyant and strong at 22@23c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.17½; No. 2, $1.11¾ cash; $1.14½ September; $1.12 October. Corn firm; No. 2, 40c. Oats steady; No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 27½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67½c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.22.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 219,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 309,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, $1.40; No. 1 held at $1.46@1.47. Corn steady at 57c. Oats quiet; No. 1 old, 40c; do new, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.56; amber Michigan, $1.43½@1.44 spot, $1.44 October; No. 1 red, $1.47½ spot; No. 2 do, $1.42½; spot, $1.45½@1.43½ seller September; $1.42 October; No. 2 spring, $1.20; rejected do, $1.10. Corn dull; high mixed, 48c spot, 48½c October; low mixed, 47½c spot. Oats—No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 34c.

FREIGHTS Stronger—To Buffalo, 5¼@5½c; Oswego, 11½@12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.00@7.25. Wheat quiet $1.38@1.40. Corn quiet at 52c. Rye firm at 82c. Oats steady at 34@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork held at $16.00, with jobbing sales at $16.25. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, small sales at 8@8½c; sides steady; clear rib, 9@9½c; clear, 9¼@9⅝c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at 94c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago held $1.38, to arrive, without buyers. Corn dull; heavy; sales, 32,000 bu, mixed Western, 56c; Toledo, 57c. Oats; none here. Rye; none here. Barley; none here.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; 11c on wheat; 9½c on corn.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at unchanged prices. Wheat active and higher; No. 3 red fall, $1.41@1.42; No. 2 do, $1.60@1.63, closing at outside prices. Corn dull; No. 2, 43½c on east track; 43c in elevator, cash; 46c seller November. Oats dull and lower at 33@33½c cash; 32½c October. Barley higher; No. 2 to choice, $1.40@1.50. Rye higher at 73@75c.

WHISKY—Higher at 93@94c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $16.50@16.62½, part delivered. Bacon lower; shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¼@10½c. Lard quiet; refined, 8¾c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.60.

CATTLE—Dull, and only common lots offering, which ranged at 2@3½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork $16.25. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 10½@10¾c; clear, 10½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c. Lard unchanged. Whisky higher at 94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double to treble, $6.50@8.00; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn quiet; yellow, 70c; white, mixed, 70@72c. Oats quiet at 48c.

BRAN—88c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $23.00; choice, 26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.25@17.50; dry salt meats—shoulders, scarce at 9½c; bacon scarce and firmer at 9¾@10½c; hams, 14@15c. Lard dull at 7@8¾@9c for tierce; keg, 10½@10¾c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; Louisiana, 96c; Cincinnati, $1.03.

COTTON—Sales, 450 bales; demand good, supply scant, and prices strong, with occasional sales over quotations. Receipts increasing; ordinary, 13½c; strict ordinary, 14½@15c; good ordinary, 16c; strict good ordinary, 16½@17c; low middlings, 18c; strict low middlings, 18½@18½c; middling, 18¾@18¾c; strict middlings, 19@19½c; receipts, 612 bales; exports, 574; stock, 7,420; week's sales, 2,050; receipts, net, 2,014; gross, 2,487; exports coastwise, 800.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Sept. 12.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Robert B. King, Pentwater, tan bark.
Scow S. P. Wilson, Stillmack's Pier, wood.
Scow Granger, Willard's Pier, wood.
Stmr Manitowoc, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, slabs.
Scow C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, wood.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Scow Pasaguala, Ludwig's Pier, tan bark.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Brig Starlight, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Green Bay, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Autares, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Mautene, Peshtigo, lumber.
Scow L. Painter, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Banner, South Haven, wood.
Prop East, Goderich, salt.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Ludington, wood.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, wood.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, railroad ties.
Scow South Side, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Fisher, Carl's Pier, tan-bark.
Schr Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evelyn, Muskegon, lumber.
Stm barge Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bob Roy, Saugatuck, lumber.
Scow W. H. Wright, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Marion Hannahs, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Sea Star, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Scow J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Speed, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Grey, St. Paul's Pier, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Bark Wm. Sturges, Oswego, 17,381 bu barley.
Schr Samuel H. Foster, Buffalo, 45,508 bu corn.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 45,600 bu wheat, 1,800 brls flour, 600 bales oil-cake, 171 bags oat-meal, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 25 brls pork, 12 brls whisky, 12 brls oil, and sundries.
Stmr Oconto, Green Bay and intermediate ports, 200 brls pork, 65 brls liquor, and sundries.
Stmr India, Buffalo and intermediate ports, 32,000 bu wheat, 1,800 brls flour, 640 pigs lead, 151 bags flax seed, 3 brls alcohol, and sundries.
Stmr City of Toledo, Oswego, 12,000 bu wheat; Ogdensburgh, 47 pkgs lard; Cheboygan, sundries; Cleveland, 100 brls flour.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 38 bags seed, 22 kegs beer, and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat, 160 tons railroad iron, 700 brls flour, 235 bales hay, 250 tcs lard, 400 sacks oil-cake.
Schr Progress, Holland, 1 ton corn-meal.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 10 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 40 kegs beer.
Schr Lake Forest, Buffalo, 25,000 bu rye.
Prop Eureka, Michigan City, 30 cds stone.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, sundries.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, 200 bu oats, 50 bu corn, and sundries.

Lake Freights

were active, to the extent of the offerings, at unchanged rates, or at 15c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Bay State, J. P. Marsh, and Russian, wheat at 15c; schr S. V. R. Watson (chartered to arrive several days ago), wheat on private terms. To Sarnia—Prop S. D. Caldwell, corn through. To Montreal—Prop Argyle, wheat through to New York. Total, 6; capacity equal to 160,000 bu wheat and 25,000 bu corn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Buchu.

The curative properties of this shrub in case of dropsy, gravel, kidney diseases, and obscure disorders, are now well known to physicians. Dr. Helmbold originally popularized this medicine, and no other chemist has been able to extract its virtues with equal skill. Helmbold's Buchu is still the standard and genuine Extract. Patients and physicians prefer it. The genuine bears H. T. Helmbold's signature. All apothecaries sell it.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

84 & 86 State-st.,

Having entirely completed their removal are now prepared, at the above new premises, to show a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT in all the newest novelties of LADIES' TIES, SASH RIBBONS, FALL FEATHERS and PLUMES, with the latest styles in SUITS and SHAWLS, and the newest materials for DRESSES, POLONAISES, & REDINGOTES.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

FOR SALE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will be prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Steamer "International," now plying between Fort Erie and Buffalo. She is a wooden paddle steamer, and carries 14 cars on her deck. Will be ready for delivery upon the completion of the "International Bridge," during the month of October next. Offers for this steamer (to be delivered in Fort Erie) will be received by the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873.

Proposals will be received by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at their Engineer's office in Chicago, until noon, Sept. 22, 1873, for grading for a double track between Summit and Wilmington, it being Sections Thirteen (13) to Fifty-three (53), both inclusive. Proposals are invited for portions of the above, from one to five miles in length. Contractors will be required to commence work on or before October 1, 1873, and give it their personal supervision until completed.

Sections 26 to 32 to be completed by Nov. 1, 1873; the balance to be completed by Dec. 1, 1873, except Sections 40, 41, 45, 48, and 49, which are to be completed by March 1, 1874.

Specifications and other information will be furnished at the Engineer's office, in Chicago.

R. T. BOOTH, Chief Engineer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

R. R. COBB, President.

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between George C. Munro, Walter R. Robbins, and Frank V. Gay, under the firm name of Munro, Robbins & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frank V. Gay is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due said firm. Walter R. Robbins will continue the business at the old stand.

GEORGE C. MUNRO, WALTER R. ROBBINS, FRANK V. GAY.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Thompson & Purnell, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN THOMPSON, OTTO T. PURNELL. Witnesses—Aaron Despres, B. Walsh. Chicago, Sept. 10, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. Rawle and Edward Woodman, known as J. Rawle & Co., is hereby dissolved. The stone-cutting business will be carried on at the old corner, Clinton and Sobor-sts., by John Rawle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1873.

ENGRAVING.

Union Litho. Co.

Engraving and Lithographing. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av. Skilled Workmanship—Quick Time.

REMOVAL.

MME. A. KUESSNER,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER,

Has removed from 359 to 479 State-st., and recommends herself to the public. French Patterns for sale. Ladies' Underwear made to order. Ladies' Goods, Perfumery, &c., constantly on hand.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The movement of currency to the country was somewhat lighter to-day than yesterday, but the supply of currency is so scanty here now that banks find it hard work to fill the orders of their country customers, which were still numerous enough this morning to set half-a-dozen bank cashiers shinning around to their neighbors to sell exchange for currency. The pressure to sell depressed the price of exchange, and some round lots were sold at $1.25 per $1,000 discount, though some exceptional sales were made at $1. The amount of exchange on the market is very large. Shipments of grain, hogs, cattle, etc., are very large, and it is to this that the continued ease of the money market is due.

Deposits are reported by some of the banks to have fallen off considerably in the last week, and the supply of loanable funds to have decreased in proportion. Other banks, however, say their deposits have not been so large in six months as they are now. In the aggregate, however, we believe deposits are lower than a week ago, and the supply of money is smaller. Should grain continue to accumulate another week as it has the last, the effect upon the money market can scarcely fail to be very decided.

The Assistant Treasurer in this city received another $500,000 of small bills from Washington to-day for the accommodation of the banks. The amount, however, is too small to meet one-tenth of the requests of the country banks, who are all ordering small bills from their correspondents here.

The present condition of the money market is perhaps the best possible illustration of the fallacy of the common notion that the supply of currency has any effect to make money either tight or easy. Just at present currency is so scarce that it is worth $1.25 per $1,000 premium over any other kind of cash funds, and yet, notwithstanding this scarcity of greenbacks and bank notes, "money" is very plenty, because the products of the West are being sold and shipped Eastward. The same features of activity of trade, scarcity of currency, and abundance of money that characterize the markets of this city prevail all over the Northwest. It is probable that the farmers of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have sold from a third to a half of their wheat crop, and have been paid within the last three weeks from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 for wheat alone, to say nothing about other products. The present condition of trade and finances in the Northwest makes it apparent that, instead of an abundant supply of currency being of such great importance, the chief elements in making an abundance of money are first, good crops, and next, the disposition to sell and the means of transportation to market. In the process of turning these marketable commodities into bank credits, loanable funds, circulating capital, it is necessary to have some currency, but the amount of currency is a matter of much less importance in the process referred to than is commonly believed. If currency were scarcer than it is, it would only command a little higher premium over other cash funds than it does now, but it would have no effect to diminish the supply of loanable funds.

The apprehensions that have been entertained in some quarter, for a month or two past, of stringency in the New York money market that would to some extent affect the West, have not yet been realized, nor is there anything in the present aspect of the markets to indicate that they will. The rate of interest fluctuates between 7 per cent currency and 7 per cent gold, but these are not high rates. The price of sterling exchange still keeps a little below par. This may be the effect of large exports of domestic products or light imports of foreign goods, or it may be the effect of the pressure to sell borrowed sterling bills. But whether it be any one or all of these combined, the fact that exchange is below par indicates the accumulation of money in this country, and to that extent is favorable to ease in the money market in New York.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	112¾	113
5-20s of '64	114⅜	114¾
5-20s of '65	115⅜	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅝	116
5-20s of 68, Jan. and July	115⅝	116
10-40s ex. int.	112	112¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	112	112¼
Gold (full weight)	111½	112
Gold Coupons	111¼	111½
Gold Exchange		111⅝
Sterling Exchange		108¾@109¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Town, County, and City 10 ₩ ct b'ds		95 @98
Money on approved collaterals		8@9 per cent

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Sept. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 43 Winchester av, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Sampson st, between Paulina and Wood sts, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 29; consideration, $800.

Ogden av, 114 4-10 ft, n e of Thirteenth st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,625.

The premises No. 298 Division st, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $4,000.

Lincoln av, n w corner of Centre st, 105x105 and 87 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lincoln av, 105 ft n w of Centre st, n e f, 50 ft, running to Centre st, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,500.

Howe st, 244 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 24x124½ ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Howe st, 298 ft n of Centre st, w f, 27x124½ ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Leavitt st, 165 ft north of Division st, e f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $700.

Courtland st, 188 ft s of Bradwell st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $2,500.

South Park av, 142 8-10 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 23 8-10x100 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $3,000.

Wabash av, 120 ft s of Jackson st, e 40x171 6-10 ft, with marble-front building, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $85,000. Levi L. Leach to William Arnold.

20x120 ft, with building, in Young's 5 acres of s e ¼ n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $1,700.

Halsted st, 125 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x125 8-10 ft, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,100.

Wisconsin st, 75 ft w of Hammond st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Mautene st, 208 ft s w of Milwaukee av, n e f, 24x110 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $3,000.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $3,000.

Indiana av, 96 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 23x123 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $3,000.

Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 32x100 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $3,616.

Lot 24, in Block 58, Elston's Addition, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $700.

Lot 59, in Givens & Gilbert's s 15 acres of e ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $350.

East ½ of Lot 4, in Robinson's Block 47, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $2,250.

Cottage place, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, Lot 30, with building, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 12, in Block 1, of Delemater's Subdivision in n w ¼ of Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 27, in Yale's Block 43, in Elston's Addition, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 23, in Block 58, Elston's Addition, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Park av, w of and near Wood st, s f, Lot 8 and e 1½ ft of Lot 7, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $13,000.

West 21½ ft of Lot 45, in Block 6 of Taylor's Block 1, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated July 24; consideration, $500.

East ½ of Lots 14 to 17, in Block 17, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $6,000.

Chicago av, near se corner of Sedgwick st, n f, Lot 2, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $5,400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, of Weage & Hyde's Block 1, of n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 16, in Block 11, Ravenswood, dated July 1; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 9, in Winchester Hall's part of n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $30,360.

Lot 22, in Block 6, of w½ n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $4,500.

Undivided ½ of Lots 5 to 7, in Block 6, of Price's Subdivision, in Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 45, in Block 2, of Phare's n ½ n e ¼ of ne ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $350.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,460	2,556	4,714	4,431
Wheat, bu	255,530	52,030	303,305	108,403
Corn, bu	166,410	190,460	47,975	290,364
Oats, bu	66,360	46,810	23,282	101,494
Rye, bu	11,627	6,662	25,300	1,918
Barley, bu	45,500	36,430	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	288,960	155,148	131,387	129,545
Flax seed, lbs	350,899	270,290	286,800	....
Broom-corn, lbs	54,900	18,500	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	40,430	60,880	433,240	103,500
Beef, brls	....	....	65	4
Pork, brls	....	....	153	11
Lard, lbs	15,510	10,640	100,120	20,250
Tallow, lbs	44,010	18,130	....	120
Butter, lbs	127,879	65,360	54,037	60,990
Live hogs, No	11,936	12,936	11,919	8,398
Cattle, No	2,958	1,713	956	1,237
Sheep, No	1,097	909	....	....
Hides, lbs	118,488	86,510	139,670	44,260
Highwines, brls	158	50	298	158
Wool, lbs	285,024	76,760	....	9,400
Potatoes, bu	447	2,311	....	....
Lumber, m feet	1,806	4,705	3,328	1,597
Shingles, m	2,550	1,785	1,801	1,966
Lath, m	6	1,084	248	132
Salt, brls	3,450	3,350	2,177	1,771

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 366 bu wheat; 3,819 bu corn; 3,386 bu oats; 950 bu rye; 6,430 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 521 cars wheat; 446½ cars and 55,700 bu corn; 46 cars oats; 27½ cars rye; 65 cars barley. Total (1,106 cars), 454,000 bu.

The general features of the market for domestic and foreign dry goods were essentially unchanged. A good degree of activity prevailed in the different departments, and a firm feeling was manifested all around. Stocks of some of the more popular makes of brown and bleached cottons are becoming much reduced, and will no doubt soon advance, but generally speaking the stocks are in excellent condition, and at the moment the market rules steady. There was no perceptible diminution in the demand for groceries, the near-by trade as well as buyers from the more remote points being in good attendance and ordering freely. Prices were not subjected to any quotable change, ruling firm for nearly everything in the list. Despite the decline in gold premium the coffee market continues excited, with an advancing tendency. Sugars are rather more quiet. Syrups, molasses, and spices are active and strong. The butter market was quiet for anything not choice, but was comparatively firm for all grades, as stocks are generally light. Cheese remains unchanged, being in light request at easy prices. In hay, trade continues lifeless. Hides were active and higher,—quoted at 10¾c for heavy, and at 11¾c for light green, cured. Leather, oils, tobacco, paints, and pig iron were unchanged. Trade at the lumber yards continues active, and the market firm at the quoted prices. At the docks the receipts were fair and the demand good. Prices for joists and scantling advanced, sales being made at $10.37½. Metals, iron, nails, and naval stores were without important change. Building materials met with the average demand at former prices. The wool market continues active, and the supply is unequal to the demand. The market is firm, and fine washed fleece advanced, quoted at 42@44c. The broom-corn and hop markets were without alteration. Timothy seed was dull and easier. Clover was also easy at $6.25. Flax remains firm. Green fruits were in fair supply, and several varieties were easier. Poultry and game were in moderate local request, prices being weak and irregular. Eggs sold at 16c.

We are requested to reprint the following:

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Owing to the improved condition of grain now arriving and in store, and to facilitate business, my order of July 16, 1873, concerning night loading and inspecting of grain, is hereby rescinded. On and after this date, and until further notice, the State Grain Inspector will receive grain from the elevators upon night orders from the shippers or owners, and will give a clean certificate. Shippers must send their night orders to the Inspector at the elevator at which they expect to load by 4 o'clock p. m. W. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

THE MARKETS.

There was a very fair business transacted in the produce markets to-day, and prices were higher on corn, oats, and barley, and without material change on wheat and rye. Shippers purchased quite liberally of all descriptions, while the speculative element were anxious operators. Provisions were again quiet and steady.

Highwines were in improved demand, and an advance of ½c per gallon is noted, under a very good demand and only light offerings, New York advices quoting no change. Sales were reported of 200 brls iron-bound at 93c, the market closing firm at 93c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, but firm, at yesterday's rates, with few vessels offering, either for present or future. There was a very fair demand, and if vessels were plenty shippers would operate more freely, for then there would be a chance of making engagements at lower figures. As it is, the market is firm because there are very few crafts to be had at any price. A total of 6 vessels were chartered, which will take out about 160,000 bu of wheat and 25,000 bu of corn. Rates closed firm at 11c for oats, 14c for corn, and 15c for wheat, to Buffalo.

Provisions were again quiet at nominally unchanged prices, though buyers and sellers were somewhat apart in their views, and this tended to restrict transactions and create the impression among some that the market was virtually weaker. The few transactions, however, were at about Thursday's rates, and holders were not at all anxious to sell unless at their asking figures. Offerings were relatively small of all descriptions. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, seller September, $15.90@16.00; do seller October, $15.25@15.37½; do seller December, $13.37½@13.40; seller January, $13.50@13.62½; lard, cash or seller September, $7.75@7.87½; summer do, 7⅝c; seller November, 7½c. Lard, seller December, 7½@7⅝c; do seller January, $7.75@7.80. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11¼c. Dry salted meats steady at 7½@8c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short ribs; and 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅝c. English meats, 9¾@9½c for short ribs; 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅞@7c, boxed; do short clear, 7@7½c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 13½@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller September, at $15.95; 1,000 tcs lard, seller December and January, at 7⅝c; 500 tcs do, seller January, at at 7⅝c; 500 bxs dry salted shoulders, seller December, at 4½c; 500 bxs long and short clear middles, seller December, at 6⅜c.

Flour was in fair request only, and the market was quiet and steady at unchanged prices. The stock is comparatively light, but more than sufficient to meet all demands to-day. As previously noted, shippers are disposed to hold off for a time, in hopes of a drop in freights or in flour. Rye flour was steady at $4.35, and bran was a shade easier. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Macoupin Star) at $6.75; 175 brls on private terms; 400 brls spring extras (Watertown Fancy, old wheat), at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do low at $4.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines (Oak Grove) at $4.25; 100 brls do at $3.12½; 160 brls rye at $4.35; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,135 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.00@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	5.00@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.70
Spring superfines	3.00@ 5.00
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was moderately active at a shade better figures than were current yesterday, though an advance cannot be noted. A scarcity of freight room tended to retard shipping operations, though some purchases were made to hold in anticipation of a better supply of craft shortly. Eastern and foreign advices quoted no important changes, but the large shipments of the few days preceding was an element of strength in itself, while the speculators were more generally anxious to buy than to sell, seeming to believe that the bear movement was up-hill work, and that it is about time there was a reaction. At times the market was neglected, and again there was activity, so that the trade may be reasonably quoted as spasmodic. Prices were a little irregular, the bulls and the bears alternating in power, but the former were in the ascendancy at the close. No. 2 seller September opened on the Morning Board at $1.13; sold up to $1.13⅜; declined to $1.12½ before 11 o'clock; rallied again, selling up to $1.12¾, declining to $1.12, and closing firm at $1.12⅜@1.12½. October sold at a whole range of $1.11½@1.12⅜, and closed rather firm at $1.11⅝@1.11¾. Seller the year is growing in favor, selling to-day at $1.10@1.10½, and closing quite firm. Cash No. 2 sold at $1.12¼@1.12⅜, and closed firm at $1.12½@1.12⅝. No. 1 was active at $1.16½@1.17; No. 3 at $1.06½@1.07, and rejected at $1.00@1.00½. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 9,200 bu do at $1.16¾; 10,800 bu do at $1.16½; 11,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12¾; 39,200 bu do at $1.12⅝; 14,000 bu do at $1.12½; 105,600 bu do at $1.12¼; 11,400 bu do at $1.12⅜; 5,000 bu do at $1.12½; 7,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 3,200 bu do at $1.06¾; 20,800 bu do at $1.06½; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.00½; 1,200 bu do at $1.00. Total, 241,400 bu.

Corn was active and strong, with an advancing tendency, and we note an appreciation of 1@1¼c per bushel, under a good demand from the shorts, and only moderate offerings, "Old Probabilities" giving it as his opinion that there would probably be a frost to-night in the corn-growing districts of the northwest. This latter feature sent prices up rapidly, and made holders very firm in their views, so that they insisted on their asking figures being paid, and they partially succeeded. Receipts continue very fair, while the out-go is relatively small, shippers finding it more profitable to send out wheat than corn under the present existing state of affairs. It is unnecessary to state what would be the effect at the present time on the corn market, for the reason that such an event has been partially anticipated already. Opening sales of No. 2 (regular) cash or seller the month were at 40⅞@41c, sold up to 41⅛c, and closed firm at 41⅛@41¼c. October ranged at 42⅛@42⅝c, and closed firm at 42⅝@52⅝c. November was dull at 44c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 were firm at 41¼@41⅛c; high mixed at 41¼@41½c, and rejected at 38½@39c. Canal corn was quiet. Cash sales were reported of 17,000 bu high mixed and No. 2 at 41½c; 20,000 bu do at 41⅜c; 78,000 bu do at 41¼c; 10,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 35,000 bu fresh at 41c; 50,000 bu No 2 at 40⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 40⅝c; 4,000 bu rejected at 39c; 1,200 bu do at 38½c; 24,000 bu No. 1 and high mixed at 40½c; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 40c, all afloat. Total, 287,200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and ¼@2c higher, though not very strong, the appreciation developing more liberal offerings, which caused buyers to hold off later in the day, though sellers held rather steady. The inquiry was mainly was mainly speculative, shippers doing very little. No. 2 sold at 28¼@28½c cash or seller the month, and at 29@29¼c seller October, closing at inside figures. Rejected quiet at 26¾@27c. Cash sales were reported of 28,400 bu No. 2 at 28½c; 31,800 bu do at 28⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 28¼c; 1,200 bu do white at 29½c; 3,600 bu do at 27c; 1,200 bu do at 26⅝c; 1,800 bu by sample at 34c; 1,800 bu do white at 33c, all free on board. Total, 72,200 bu.

Rye was in active demand on shipping and local account, and all offerings were readily taken at yesterday's prices—66c for No. 2—the market closing steady. Sales were reported of 13,400 bu No. 2 at 66c.

Barley was in good demand, and the market was active and firmer, No. 2 selling at $1.28@1.30; No. 3 at 95c@$1.00, and rejected at 80@90c, all closing quite firm, equal to an advance of 2c per bushel on No. 2. Receipts for to-morrow show a small falling off as compared with the day previous, and this, coupled with a good inquiry from the shorts and shippers caused holders to ask better figuers, and as circumstances formed them they were successful. Sample lots were in fair request. At the close seller the month or seller October could not be bought below $1.30. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at $1.30; 1,600 bu do at $1.28; 1,200 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 2,000 bu do at 98c; 2,800 bu do at 97c; 2,000 bu do at 96c; 8,400 bu do at 95c; 1,200 bu rejected at 90c; 2,400 bu do at 87c; 800 bu do at 86½c; 400 bu do at 80c; 2,900 bu by sample at $1.35; 500 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.21; 2,000 bu do (to arrive) at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 1,200 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.05; 900 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c, all on track; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.05. Total, 43,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 12—London—English country markets for wheat generally firm in tone. French country markets improving. Weather in England fine. Mark Lane—Wheat steady; corn quiet. Liverpool—Wheat steady; California, 13@13½s; spring, 12@12s 11d. Corn easier.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was rather quiet, but closed ⅛c higher for seller October. No. 2 spring sold at $1.12¼@1.12⅜ seller the month, and $1.11⅝@1.12⅛ seller October, both options closing at the outside. Corn was active, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 41⅛c seller the month, and 42⅜@42⅝c seller October. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at an advance of 94 per cent proof, quotable at $1.85@1.91.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues moderate, the orders being generally for common to medium grades of corn. Choice hurl is dull and nominal. We again quote: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5@6c; inferior brush, $70.00@90.00 ₩ ton.

BEANS—Were in light local request, choice hand-picked bringing full prices; new medium sold at $2.30. We repeat: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.25@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues fair and steady, and present prices are generally maintained. The supply of material is ample. Quotations are given below: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Continues quiet for all grades except choice, which is steadily active and decidedly firm. Receipts are pretty liberal, and a gradual accumulation of the grades below choice, is now noticeable, but holders seem confident, and are not willing sellers at any material concession from former rates. We repeat our list as follows: Choice yellow, 23@26c; medium to good, 17@21c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—Business in this department was restricted by the scarcity of goods, some of the leading brands of grain bags being temporarily out of the market, while there is not an adequate supply of any standard brands. Prices were nominally unchanged, and may be quoted firm as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 35c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—In the cheese market the changes were unimportant. The demand continues slack, and prices are still rather easy. We quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Remains firm, with an advancing tendency. Quotations were unchanged: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and moderate request at 16c. A few sales were made at 17c, but this is an extreme price.

FEATHERS—There is no difficulty in disposing of all prime live geese feathers at full prices. We repeat: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 76c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A fair number of orders were placed for lake and saltwater fish, and the general market again exhibited a firmer tone. Stocks are still light and promise to continue so for some time to come. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for goods in this line continue uninterruptedly active, and firmness still prevails in all departments. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.25@3.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, 7@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffees were unsettled and tending higher. The late advance at the East has not been followed by a corresponding upward movement in this market, and a sharp advance now seems imminent. The entire stock of coffee now in the United States is said to be less than held a year ago by a single house in New York, and holders are confident that prices will go much higher. Coffees, syrups, rice, candles, soaps, and spices remain steady and firm. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 25½@26c; good do, 25½@25½c; common do, 24½@24½c; roasting do, 23¼@24c; Singapore Java, 28½@29c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27@27½c; do, prime, 26@26½c; Maracaibo, 26½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do, No. 2, 11⅝@11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; good sugar house syrup, 55@58c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—California pears are lower; many are arriving in poor condition, and prices are variable. The outside price for lemons is now $14.00; they are steady at present quotations. Apples and grapes were easier. Other fruit was without quotable change. We quote: Lemons, $13.00@14.00 per box. Naples lemons, $9.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@2.75 per brl; 35@50c per basket. Blackberries, $4.50 per case; wild do, $2.50 per case. Pears, 40@60c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, 75c@$1.00 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.75; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 60@70c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Siberian crab-apples, 35@40c per basket. Green gage plums, $2.50 per basket. Blue (Michigan) plums, $2.00. Cranberries, $10.00 per brl.

HOPS—There was no new development in this market. Old are selling quietly at 20@40c. The trading in new is still light, and prices are unsettled.

HAY—Nothing new was reported in connection with this market. The demand was small, and was supplied chiefly from wagons. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were firm and higher, cured advancing to 10¾c, and 11¾c for heavy and light. Dry stock is in scant supply, and is tending higher. We now quote: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 11¾c; do heavy, 10¾c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@13½c; dry calf, 24@25c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16½@17½c; dry flint, 18½@19½c; long-haired kip, 11@11½c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no particular change. A fair business is being transacted, and the market is steady and to some extent firm. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10@	4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½	@ 9	₩ lb

LEATHER—The prices given below were firm and unchanged:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair degree of activity was witnessed under this head, and the market is steady at quotations. Tin plate is held steadily at $14.00 rates, notwithstanding the downward tendency of gold, the stocks here being only fair, and the demand on the increase. Prices are given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—Were in good demand, and firm at former rates, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ net; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—There was nothing new under this head. We quote: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00

OILS—The demand for linseed continues active and the market—under a scarcity—is exceedingly firm, and bids fair to again advance. Lard, carbon, whale, and other oils rule steady and firm. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c, turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market was dull, and, under large offerings, prices were weak and unsettled. Prairie chickens were in good request when fresh. Below are the quotations: Old chickens, $3.50@4.00; spring do, $2.75@3.25; small do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $3.00; turkeys, 12½@13c; prairie chickens, $1.50@2.25; snipe, $1.00 per doz; venison saddles, 18@20c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.00; geese, 50@75c each.

POTATOES—The market was abundantly supplied, but sales dragged slowly, unless the offerings were very choice. Sweet potatoes were in better supply, but sold readily at former prices: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $1.75@2.00; do per bu, 50@70c; yellow sweet, $3.75@4.00; red do, $2.25@2.50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was dull and lower. Sales ranged from $2.50@3.10. Clover was quiet and easy at $6.25 for prime, medium, and mammoth. Flax was scarce and firm at $1.90@2.00. Sales include 60 bags choice timothy seed at $3.10; 426 bags prime at $3.00, 135 bags do at $2.95; 50 bags medium at $2.90; 75 bags do at $2.85; 21 bags at $2.80; 21 bags at $2.75; 164 bags common at $2.70; 153 bags at $2.65; 33 bags at $2.60; 1 car flax at $1.90.

SALT—Was in good demand and firm. Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—There was a good degree of activity in the demand for teas, and the market exhibited a firm tone. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the advance established last week. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand continues urgent, and many dealers report that their stocks are very much reduced, while the receipts are light. The market is very firm, and an advance of 1c is noted in fleece washed X and XX light. A lot of fine to medium unwashed wool has been sold by J. C. Mayberry for 32c. Quotations are given below:

Tub, washed, prime	@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	26@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 55	$1.10	55	65
New York	50	1.00	50	60
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	45	90	45	55
Wilmington, Del	45	90	45	55
Washington, D. C	45	90	45	....
Alexandria, Va	57	1.14	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va	54	1.08	....	....
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	70	1.40	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	62	1.24	....	....

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Dealers report the market unchanged. Trade is very fair at the quoted prices: 2-hoop pails, $2.25 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.50; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, 8; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes pins, $1.60@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kaenakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 booms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do, common $1.75@2.50.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,116	9,088	389
Tuesday	2,616	11,524	1,124
Wednesday	3,434	15,961	991
Thursday	2,958	11,936	1,097
Friday	1,300	8,000	850
Total	13,424	56,509	4,451
Same time last week	15,454	62,554	3,448
Week before last	18,508	49,356	4,514

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,444	7,918	....
Tuesday	1,262	8,939	....
Wednesday	1,967	11,028	....
Thursday	956	11,919	....
Total	5,629	39,796	....

CATTLE—If there was any change in the situation of the cattle market the change was to a state of greater dullness and depression than prevailed on the preceding days of the week, if such a thing were possible. The receipts were small, and this was the only favorable feature to be noted in connection with the market. There were fewer buyers than usual, and the few in attendance seemed to take no interest in the traffic, and the day's sales made a very poor showing. At the East there is still an overplus of thin cattle, which keeps prices there unsettled and weak for all descriptions; consequently shippers are disinclined to operate save on wide margins. The range of to-day's sales was $2.00@5.87½, though the larger portion of the transfers were effected at $2.50@5.00. Butchers done little, a majority of them having filled their orders earlier in the week and withdrawn. A few lots were taken in their interest at $3.00@4.00. Stockers were neglected, at $2.75@4.00 for poor to good lots of from 700 to 1,050 lbs average. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock — Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle — Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
29	stockers	844	$4.00
20	cows	891	2.75
12	fair steers	1,050	4.60
35	fair steers	1,131	4.50
13	fair steers	1,144	4.65
33	choice steers	1,394	5.87½
37	butchers' stock	1,080	4.25
131	Texan steers	1,013	4.00
17	good steers	1,170	5.00
80	choice steers	1,336	5.65
56	choice steers	1,403	5.55
104	choice steers	1,345	5.55
70	Texas steers	1,106	4.25
67	good steers	1,300	5.25
16	butchers' stock	1,138	4.37½
32	good steers	1,328	5.35
25	good steers	1,243	5.00
87	good steers	1,198	4.90
64	good steers	1,325	5.00
15	good steers	1,253	5.00
32	rough steers	1,331	4.75
54	good steers	1,194	5.15
65	Texas steers	1,152	4.35
17	good steers	1,218	4.90
16	good steers	1,349	5.35
15	good steers	1,400	5.20
15	good steers	1,433	5.00
35	fair steers	1,128	4.50
32	good steers	1,237	4.87½

HOGS—The firm feeling developed yesterday afternoon was prevalent to-day, the market ruling steady and strong, at $4.25@4.40 for heavy, and at $4.40@4.65 for light grades. The receipts were moderate, amounting to only about 8,000, and, with cool weather and rather encouraging advices from the East, trading was fairly active from the opening to the close. There were few sales below $4.30, while the bulk of the hogs changed hands at $4.35@4.60. Only a few remain unsold, and the market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	330	$4.35	99	217	$4.60	98	184	$4.50
54	231	4.45	147	198	4.70	61	249	4.40
54	204	4.60	54	231	4.50	46	314	4.35
77	275	4.40	44	273	4.30	44	189	4.50
50	241	4.50	54	204	4.50	69	200	4.60
68	198	4.62½	56	200	4.55	52	182	4.65
52	243	4.60	51	314	4.25	52	339	4.35
53	261	4.35	96	301	4.35	68	214	4.40
48	312	4.25	87	210	4.60	54	204	4.60
67	189	4.60	66	176	4.65	71	196	4.60
38	215	4.60	164	206	4.65	66	188	4.60
51	266	4.35	56	251	4.37½	44	215	4.60
56	252	4.37½	105	325	4.35	36	220	4.60
134	200	4.25	125	171	4.60	54	230	4.30
60	305	4.40	64	238	4.50	51	247	4.35
48	329	4.35	59	198	4.60	45	254	4.37½
37	289	4.25	41	230	4.60	45	310	4.45
74	202	4.65	33	120	4.25	30	216	4.60
118	204	4.65	48	250	4.35	38	316	4.25

SHEEP—Were in good request on local account, and remained steady at $3.00@4.50 for common to choice. Some inferior sheep sold at $2.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The receipts of lumber were larger than on yesterday, and in the morning the market was active to the extent of the supply, an advance of 12½@25c being obtained for joists and scantling. Boards and strips also advanced. In the afternoon several cargoes arrived, but owing to the unpleasant weather the attendance of buyers was light, and the market closed quiet. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $13.00@16.00; common to medium do, $9.50@12.50; joists and scantling, $9.75@10.37½; shingles, $3.12½; lath, $1.75@1.87½.

Sales comprise the following:

Cargo schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 188 m strips and boards at $14.50, 44 m lath at $1.87½; cargo sold to arrive from Muskegon, 150 m mill-run boards at $14.50, 200 m lath at $1.87½. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo barge City of Grand Rapids, from Grand Haven, 771½ m A shingles at $3.12½. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Eliza Day, from Ludington, 45 m strips and boards at $12.50, 75 m joists and scantling (largely 16-foot) at $10.25; schr Michelson, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.37½; schr Gesine, from Ludington, 85 m joists and scantling (largely 16-foot) at $10.37½; schr Kate Howard, from Ludington, 100 m common boards and strips at $11.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

To arrive from Muskegon, 150 m boards and strips at $16.00. Sold by William Meglade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.50@2.75; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; White Lake, $2.75; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues active and the market is firm, especially for common lumber. It is thought that prices for common stuff will go to $13.00 before long. As has been previously stated, many dealers are now selling at an advance of 50c or at $12.50, but others still hold to the old prices. Shingles are firm. Hardwood is meeting with the usual demand. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.37½@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per lb., whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from Pier No. 36, N. R. foot of North Moore-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 29.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN .... Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece .... Sept. 20. | Spain .... Oct. 11.
Egypt .... Sept. 27. | Italy .... Oct. 18.
France .... Oct. 4. | Greece .... Oct. 25.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 23, 1862.

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352 WABASH-AV.,

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The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

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119 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions in youth, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers,

505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N.Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	† 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9.05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:05 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	*10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†*10:20 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	‡ 1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	‡ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	‡ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CONVICT LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE Kansas State Penitentiary,

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 5, 1873.

The labor of 200 convicts, or whatever may not be employed by the State on buildings and necessary work about the Prison, is offered to the highest bidder.

There are now 340 convicts in the Prison. Seventy are at the present time employed in manufacturing wagons, buggies, and carriages.

Parties employing the labor will be allowed to pursue such branches of manufacturing as they desire, and that are usually carried on in other Penitentiaries.

Offers will be received for 50 to any number that may be subject to contracting in the Prison.

The shops now ready for occupancy are as follows: One brick shop, 135x50 feet, 3-stories in height, of 12 feet each, tin roof, with a new 65-horse power engine and boiler occupying one end of this building in two separate rooms; this building is now used as blacksmith and wood-work shops for the manufacture of wagons, &c. Directly at right angles with this building is a one-story brick shop, 150x50 feet, for blacksmith shop, with blacksmith forges in the centre, with slate roof.

On the same line with this are two shop rooms of 150x50 feet.

The necessary heating pipes will be put in shops. The contractor would be required to heat the shops at his own expense, unless otherwise agreed upon at time of making contract.

All shops and the boiler and engine are new and in perfect order.

Contractors to commence work by the 4th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as would be possible, and continue for a term of years to be agreed upon, and not to exceed ten years.

Five hundred dollars ($500) in currency or bankable paper must be deposited with each bid, as a security for complying with bid if award is made.

The contracting parties will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their contract in the sum of ten to forty thousand dollars, or such a sum in proportion to the number of convicts employed.

Payments for the labor will be required to be made monthly, by the 10th day of each month succeeding that in which the labor was performed.

Contractors will not be required to pay for any time lost by reason of sickness, or while convicts are confined in their cells under punishment, but convicts will be allowed to bathe, shave, see the surgeon, and receive visits from friends in accordance with the rules of the Prison, without any deduction for lost time on that account.

An average of nine (9) hours during the year will be considered a day's labor.

All bids to be sealed, and will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., the 15th day of October, 1873.

Bidders are requested to be present at opening of bids.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The Kansas Penitentiary is located five miles south of Leavenworth City, on the Leavenworth & Lawrence Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway, rendering railroad communication easy. Coal can be had from the Leavenworth coal mine in any quantity.

Any further information may be had by addressing the Warden, Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom all bids are to be addressed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY HOPKINS, Warden.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

OUR ARTESIANS.

How Their Water-Supply is Falling Away, and Why.

Opinion of the City Engineer, Mr. E. S. Chesbrough.

Report of the President of the West Park Commissioners.

An Interesting Experiment to Be Made on Sunday.

The subject of artesian wells is one which possesses considerable interest for the citizens of Chicago, inasmuch as a large part of the beauty of our parks depends upon these sources for the supply of water for irrigation and lake purposes. Indeed, it has sometimes been proposed to supply this and other cities with their water for manufacturing and cleansing by means of artesian wells, leaving the purer water from Lake Michigan, Cochituate, Croton, and Fairmount to be used solely for drinking and cooking. When the first wells were sunk in this vicinity the success was so gratifying that they became quite fashionable, and the pretentious little suburb of Riverside provided herself with one for the express benefit of the citizens of that high-toned summer resort. It must have been the failure of this well to keep up to its early promise that told so fatally on the prosperity of that little gilt-edged, aristocratic suburb.

Various other objects have been suggested for which artesian wells could be employed. The following extracts are from a report made by Mr. Chesbrough to the Board of Public Works, Sept. 5, 1872 (not heretofore published), on a proposition to cleanse the North Branch by artesian wells:

"If we should suppose, however, that such objections to relying upon artesian wells as have been already mentioned are purely imaginary, let us inquire still further into the certainty of obtaining, hereafter, from each well, an average discharge of 350,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Since the date of the report of the proceedings of the City Council above referred to, there has been additional experience with reference both to new and to old wells, and this experience confirms the belief held by many before, that we have no right to expect any other result from the multiplication of artesian wells in Chicago than has been realized elsewhere. While instances of single wells that have not varied materially in quantity of discharge for centuries can be mentioned, no case can be pointed out where a large number of new wells could be sunk near old ones without diminishing their discharge. The Messrs. Wahl Bros., who have had two as successful wells as any in the city, do not hesitate to say that they hope no more will be sunk, because they are satisfied that the new ones will injure the old ones. The Union Stock-Yard wells have fallen off so much that they are now obliged to use pumping machinery to get the water into their tanks, and there is satisfactory evidence that all the older wells of the city have diminished more or less in their supply. The artesian well of the State Prison at Joliet fell off considerably after other wells were sunk in the vicinity. It was on this ground that the Paris Commission of 1861 reported against relying wholly or mainly upon artesian wells for the supply of that city, saying that the city had no exclusive right to the water-bearing stratum, and that individuals or corporations might, at any time, sink other wells that would ruin the usefulness of those of the city. Mr. Hawkshaw, the distinguished English engineer, says, in relation to the proposed supply of London from deep and large wells: 'Water cannot be pumped from wells sunk into the chalk or any other water-bearing stratum beyond a certain quantity, without affecting the level of those wells.' Previous to expressing this opinion, which was done before the Institute of Civil Engineering in 1859, there had been a large amount of actual experience in the sinking of artesian and other wells in London and its vicinity. . . . There is no experience on a large scale out of Chicago which shows that artesian wells can be relied upon to discharge continuously a given amount of water where there is freedom to sink other wells in the same district. The experience of Chicago is already indicating the same probable result."

In February, 1871, the Council Committee on Fire and Water made a report, which included some valuable information relative to the artesian wells in operation at that time. There were then fourteen such wells, of a depth varying from 700 to 1,310 feet, and a head above Lake Michigan ranging from 74 to 107 feet. The greatest quantity discharged from any single well in twenty-four hours was from the Lincoln Park well—700,000 gallons. The accompanying table gives a clear idea of the condition of the wells at the time of the report:

Name.	Depth in feet	Diameter in inches	No. of gals. discharged in 24 hours	Head above Lake Mich.
Artesian Well No. 1	700	4	*300,000	105
Artesian Well No. 2	700	4¾	*400,000	105
Stock Yards No. 1	1,300	5¼	*400,000	....
Stock Yards No. 2	1,290	5¼	*640,000	....
Glue Factory	1,185	3⅝	*606,000	107
Bridewell	1,185	4¼	500,000	80
Riverside	700	....	198,000	....
County House	.....	....	*80,000	....
Irving Park	.....	....	*80,000	....
Rolling Mill	1,265	3¾	*170,000	....
Northwestern Distillery	1,010	3⅜	500,000	100
Chicago Distillery Company	.....	....	80,000	....
Indiana Street Distillery	1,310	4¼	260,000	84
Lincoln Park	1,178	4¼	700,000	77

There have been sunk, since the above report, about thirty new wells, and the report from them is, in almost every case, exactly of one tenor—the flow was very satisfactory at first, but has declined constantly. Without making a tabular statement of the discharge from the wells at the present time, we give, following, some facts relative to some of the more prominent wells in this county.

The Lincoln Park well has been about the most successful of any, but the same old story is told again in this case, and the flow is not over two-thirds what it was when that report was made. It has the advantage, however, of flowing freely without being closed up either winter or summer, and this, as will be seen below, seems to be an advantage possessed by very few.

The wells in the West Side parks, with their depth and flow per day when first sunk, were as follows: Central Park, 1,220 feet, 620,000 gallons; Douglas Park, 1,165 feet, 500,000 gallons; Humboldt Park, 1,155 feet, 300,000 gallons; Humboldt boulevard, 732 feet 400,000 gallons. Owing to the diminution in the supply, the Commissioners have been anxious to investigate the matter, and Mr. Stanford lately made the following report to the full Board:

Owing to the continued decrease in the flow of water from the artesian well in Central Park, I have thought it of sufficient importance to call your attention specially thereto. From actual measurement when the well was completed, the flow was 430 gallons per minute; now by measurement it is 135 gallons per minute, a decrease of nearly 300 gallons per minute. Not only has the quantity greatly fallen off, but the head is not sufficient to carry the water, at all times to the highest ground in the park, so that difficulty is experienced in properly sprinkling lawns and watering trees. Two remedies are suggested. 1, To sink the well to a greater depth; it is not certain that this will remedy the difficulty. I am told that the well of J. V. Farwell & Co., although some 1,500 feet deep, and tubed, has materially fallen off in the amount of water supply, and other wells in the city are showing the same result. 2. The second remedy is to connect our water-pipes with the city works. The water-pipe on Washington street is within 5,350 feet of Central Park. It will cost to connect this pipe with the park, I am told by Mr. Chesbrough, City Engineer, in round figures, $10,000. I deem it of great importance that the matter of water-supply in the finished portion of the park should receive immediate attention. I would, therefore, respectfully ask that the Improvement Committee be authorized to perfect such arrangements as shall secure this result.

Mr. Stanford was mistaken in stating that J. V. Farwell & Co.'s well is tubed its whole length. The Engineer gives its depth at 1,200 feet, with a tubing of only 800 feet. The pressure at first was 37 pounds to the square inch, but it has now fallen off to 27 pounds. The supply, which was formerly 600 gallons per minute, is now only about 300, and is thought to be continually diminishing.

There are two wells on Elston road which have not experienced any diminution of flow, but they have been sunk only a short time. In every other instance, the owners report a considerable falling off in the quantity of water discharged, and, in some cases, almost entire loss of head. The water in nearly all these wells is not allowed to flow freely, but is corked up, as it were, to obtain greater work from a less quantity than the whole amount supplied. This is particularly the case where the water is used as a means of obtaining power for machinery. For instance, the water obtained from the well in Hale's building, corner of Washington and State streets, is used to supply the building in case of fire, and also to run the two elevators. This well is 1,600 feet deep, 5½ inches in diameter, and, when first sunk, had a capacity of 480 gallons per minute, by actual measurement. This was delivered at the street level. At a height of twenty feet above the street level the supply was only 350 gallons per minute. The falling off since the sinking of the well has been estimated at about 100 gallons per minute. The amount of water discharged at the ground level being greatly in excess of that required there, it is bottled up to give the power necessary to pump about fifty gallons per minute to the fifth story, where it is used in running the two elevators.

It is probably this use of artesian wells which has much to do with the rapid decrease in their capacity. They are controlled under a powerful pressure, rising often as high as 50 pounds to the square inch, and naturally the water seeks other outlets besides the surface orifice. If the boring passes through porous rock, gravel, or slate beds, there will be undoubtedly many channels by which the water can force its way into other strata. This loss could be readily remedied by tubing, but so far the only well thus treated has been J. V. Farwell & Co.'s. Their tubing, however, though probably of some effect, is only carried about 800 feet, and, therefore, though the loss may be retarded for some time, it must, if this theory is correct, be nearly as great, eventually, as in the wells wholly unprotected. This well is 1,200 feet deep.

There is another point which seems to corroborate this opinion. If the wells are all connected, and the decrease is due to the lack of sufficient supply in the reservoir, the wells last sunk ought to reach a capacity no higher than the point to which the old ones have diminished. But, on the contrary, they start out with as fine a head and as large a flow as any of the old original ones, and only decrease after some considerable time has elapsed. In corroboration of this theory is the account of the treatment of Central Park well. It was one of the most successful in the county, and showed no decrease until after it had been entirely closed up for a whole winter. On being reopened, it showed a marked loss of capacity, and, though it has improved a little upon the supply given immediately after reopening, it has never reached its former flow. As an illustration of the manner in which the subterranean veins, quicksands, and porous strata affect the flow of wells, take the case of Humboldt Park well. At a depth of 700 feet, a fine flow was struck; passing this, at about 1,000 feet a loose stratum of rock was reached, which was full of large cavities. This portion required tubing, and, at 1,155 feet, the regular vein was struck. Now this well, like most of the others, had a head which *should* have raised the water to a height of about 100 feet above the lake level. Like almost all of these wells, however, when the attempt was made to raise the water, it only got up about forty feet. Mr. Chesbrough attributes this to a peculiar property of water which is not generally understood. The water in the well rises and first fills all the cavities and seams opening into it. On reaching the surface, it rushes out with such velocity as to force out not only the water in the bore, but also the slack water which has accumulated in the crevices along the bore. It works on the same principle as the Gifford Injector, which is used for supplying boilers with water. As long, therefore, as the water is allowed to empty at the surface, it comes out with all the velocity necessary to give it a head of perhaps 100 feet, and does not percolate away below; but as soon as the tubing is carried up any distance, the velocity becomes less, and the water spreads into these crevices, is wasted and retarded by friction, and rises only 40 or 50 feet, instead of 100, as was expected. This theory accounts, in a great measure, for the rapid decrease of the shallow wells, since the deeper ones not only throw out their own water, but, passing through the water stratum, 700 feet deep, they draw the water of that stratum with double force.

In order to determine the question as to the connection between wells in this vicinity, the West Side Park Commissioners are making arrangements for an experiment upon one of their wells. They have asked the proprietors of wells in this county to shut off the flow of water this evening, and to keep it shut off until to-morrow noon. There are some owners whom they have not been able to see, and should any such fail to get a request direct from the Commissioners, they are hereby requested to shut off their wells, as above. On Sunday morning, all the wells having then been closed for over twelve hours, accurate observations will be made upon the wells in the West Side Parks to discover whether there is any change in the flow or pressure. All the owners hitherto asked have cheerfully agreed to comply with the request, and, as it is a matter of interest to all having wells, it is hoped that, from this (Saturday) night until to-morrow noon, every well in the county will be corked up tight.

The question of the source and amount of supply will then be settled, and the owners of wells will know whether each of them has a private tap of his own, or whether he shares it in common with all the others.

ELGIN.

Increasing the Water-Supply in Fox River—Chicago & Pacific Railroad—The Watch-Works—Sickness—Growth of Elgin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 12.—A committee, consisting of the Hon. John Van Nortwick, of Batavia; the Hon. J. A. Carpenter, of Carpenterville; Maj. Renwick, of Elgin; and A. E. Brownell, of St. Charles, appointed at a meeting of owners of water-power on Fox River, held in Elgin Sept. 4; and S. L. Taylor, of the Elgin *Advocate*, visited Geneva Lake, Wis., on Tuesday and Wednesday, to examine into the feasibility of increasing the supply of water in Fox River during the summer-months, by drawing from the above-mentioned lake. The Committee came to the conclusion that a project of that character would be entirely practicable; but the damages which would be likely to arise from drawing the lake down 4 or 5 feet made it advisable to look to some other source for increased power. Mary and Elizabeth Lakes have been examined, and are considered more available. Property contiguous thereto is not of much value, and it is believed by the Committee that these lakes can be readily raised 4 feet, and thereby accumulate an abundant supply of water, to be drawn when wanted. Active steps to accomplish this important object will be taken immediately.

Work on our new railroad—the Chicago & Pacific—is progressing rapidly. The bridge over Fox River is nearly completed, as is the case with the grading to Dexter-street bridge. The Company expect to run their trains to the latter point by Saturday night.

The new building which is to form the main structure of the Elgin Watch Works is looming up into tangible proportions. It will double the capacity of this prosperous establishment.

Much sickness prevails in Dundee and other places around us; and an unusual number of deaths have occurred.

Elgin is growing rapidly, many new buildings being in course of construction. There are at least 1,000 more inhabitants in the city than there were a year ago.

No calls have as yet been made for county conventions in Kane County. The old politicians of the dominant party are afraid to move. The farmers are watching them.

The Texas Editorial Excursionists.

SHERMAN, Texas, Sept. 12.—The Texas Press Association finished their labors last night. A large audience assembled at the Hall to hear the closing address. The organization was a complete success. The next annual meeting will be at Dallas. The Hon. A. B. Norton was selected to deliver the annual address, and George A. Cutler, of the Denison *Journal*, and Miss Fannie Sayer, of Dallas, the annual poems.

The excursion party left this morning. They will be received by the City of Denison, then visit Sedalia, Chicago, and return to St. Louis. The party consists of fifty editors and several ladies.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

19 ABERDEEN-ST. — FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, in private family, with or without board.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.—Furnished front room to rent, with board; also single rooms to rent; day-board, $4.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST., ONE of two nicely furnished rooms, with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DElightful accommodations for young married couple, or two young gents or ladies; house, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting; fine croquet grounds; only one block from Madison-st. cars, two from Union Park; no more pleasant home for fall and winter on West Side; room for few table boarders; terms quite moderate.

302 FULTON-ST.—NEW FURNISHED ROOMS, and board first-class.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — ONE LARGE room, furnished, and one suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; near Union Park.

631 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PARTIES DESIRING TO make permanent arrangements for the winter can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board; new brick house, hot and cold water, gas, etc.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT — FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—ROOMS FOR FAMIlies and single folks, with good table, at reasonable prices; house first-class with modern improvements.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large handsomely furnished room; also, room for two young men. Take but few boarders.

376 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS DAY-BOARD.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; low prices, good table, and every modern improvement. Single rooms, $6.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen. Also, large alcove room, unfurnished, to rent, with board.

554 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board for families or gentlemen. Day boarders received. References exchanged.

927 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Suite of rooms, second floor front, suitable for 4 gentlemen; large closet, hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

North Side.

112 NORTH CLARK-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms, with use of parlor; very desirable for gentlemen looking for comfort and a first-class table. Day board; moderate terms.

NORTHWEST COR. WELLS AND HINSDALE-STS. Large, pleasant front rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with good board; brick building.

Hotels.

953 WABASH-AV.—2 NICE FURNISHED SUITS of rooms and one unfurnished, cheap; also two single rooms, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THREE LADIES AND CHILD IN private family, east of State-st. and south of Sixteenth-st. Address S 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH OF TWELFTH-ST. OR WEST OF Halsted, for a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, a suite of two or three rooms; will furnish if desired. Address, giving location, price, and references, N 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A MAN, WIFE, AND ONE CHILD, within 10 blocks of Exposition Building; state accommodations and terms. Address FRANK R. DUCK, 184 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:
320 acres in Sec. 3, 37, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 1, 38, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 12.
160 acres in Sec. 8, 37, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 22, 37, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 3, 39, 12.
80 acres in Sec. 26, 40, 13.
The above are for sale at great bargains. Call and obtain prices. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS!—THE CHEAPEST lots for investment, or a home, in the market, in the rapidly-improving locality east of Halsted, on Fifty-third-st. Lots are full size, high, dry ground, streets improved, easy of access. The Pavilion Parkway is to be improved at once from State-st., west, to the amount of $100,000, which must make these lots rise very fast in value. Lots front on Halsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., and are offered very low for a short time, on monthly payments. Laboring men, now is the best chance ever offered you to secure a good lot cheap, and on easy terms. No down payment to purchasers of lots who will build within a reasonable time. P. H. PUTNAM, Owner. POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 149 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS FOR CASH—A VERY fine octagonal front house, just being finished, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
A very well built handsome frame house, lot 50 by —, in beautiful grove, near Chicago University.
Several good houses on the West Side.
A valuable property at the junction of Archer-av., McGregor and Sanger-sts.
Some very good lots at Wallace and Twenty-fifth-sts.
And a number of fine lots at Ravenswood, Englewood, and Irving Park, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, and very low, for cash.
W. P. JONES, Sr., 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 WASHington-st.:
50 feet on Madison-st., near Wood.
50 feet on Throop-st., south of Congress (Tyler).
Fine residence lots on Paulina-st. and Hermitage-av., south of Harrison-st.
10 acres on Twelfth-st., near city limits. All of above will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—THE LOT 48x90 ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Stewart-av. and Barber-st., opposite the engine and round-house of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., together with the frame houses and barn thereon, now renting for $70 per month. Apply to the owner, A. McDONNELL, 167 East Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS FRONTING ON MONroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., at $50 per front foot; on monthly payments of $50. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FOR $125 PER FOOT—121 BY 160 FEET corner of Grand Haven and Goethe-sts., surrounded by streets and alleys, in front of Union Square and near the lake. C. M. HARRIS, Room 17 Palmer House.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high; streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our office and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 10, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—I HAVE GOT 50 FEET ON MATHER-st. fit for manufacturing purposes; I will take part lumber in payment. Inquire at 83 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—50x150 NORTHEAST CORNER LaSalle and Goethe-sts., one of the finest residence lots in the North Division. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100x100, NORTHEAST CORNER CASS and Illinois-sts. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON THE avenues, near the South Parks, to which we invite attention of those wishing such property. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON DOUGLAS-PLACE, corner Ashland-av. Special terms to those who will build immediately. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON DREXEL-AV., SOUTH OF AND near entrance to Park, a block of land 462x230 feet, handsomely ornamented, sewered, &c. Terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON VAN BUREN-st., east of Robey, finished in first-class style, with all the modern improvements; can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON WARREN-AV., NEAR Robey-st.; price only $4,000, if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—795 WEST LAKE-ST., COTTAGE WITH 25-foot lot; can be had for the value of the lot alone, for cash. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRAME and brick basement house of 14 rooms, conservatory, etc., with lot 59x180 to 20 foot alley, lot covered with shade trees, evergreens, etc. The house contains all the improvements, and built for comfort, on Ellis-av., convenient to street cars, just in the very best neighborhood in the city; will take other property in part pay. For further particulars call on HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—33½x180 feet between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $250 per foot; ¼ cash.
DEARBORN-ST.—100x150 feet southwest corner Elm-st.
DEARBORN-ST.—20x110 feet corner Huron-st.
STATE-ST.—25x125 near Thirty-first-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x175 feet near Thirty-ninth-st.; $125.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottage and large lot, 449 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey; or to rent at $30. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1½ STORY HOUSE, LOT 30X125 ON Fourth-st. $300 cash, balance monthly. Also 6 lots on Washington-st. for $6,000. A bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK HOUSES ON ADAMS-st., near Wood; Octagon fronts, 2-story and basement, all modern improvements; two lots, 22x140, and two lots, 33x140, to 30-foot alley. Inquire at 612 Adams-st., or 28 North Jefferson.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residence lots in North Chicago, on Dearborn, LaSalle, and other fine streets. Call and examine our lists. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EAST HALF OF BLOCK 4, AND PART of Block 3 (about 7½ acres), in Hall's Subdivision of the E. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 18, 38, 13. For sale very cheap. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—MY MARBLE FRONTS, MICHIGAN and Prairie-avs., near Thirtieth-st., opposite E. H. Hadduck's elegant residence, which I built when property could be purchased at much lower figures. Wishing to improve my Highwood property, I will make great concessions. They are 4-story octagon fronts, and finished throughout elegantly; also cottage, 37 Artesian-av. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FOR A few days only, 100 feet on Prairie-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., price $65 per foot, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL NEAT COTTAGE AND LOT, 83 Alexander-st., near corner of Stewart-av. and Twenty-third-st., convenient to Archer-av. horse-cars, $1,300, on easy terms, monthly payments if desired, or will rent to good tenant at $13 per month. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ELLIS-AV., NEAR THIRTY-seventh-st., a first-class residence lot, on favorable terms; a good investment; or would exchange for small house and lot in good location, near Oakland. Address N 38, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE IN THE best location in the city for sale. Will be sold under the price, on account of family leaving the city, for $700. Address W 20, Tribune office.

A LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS and dry goods store, in the best business location on South Halsted-st., for sale. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 South Randolph-st., Room 6.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE IN A FIRST-CLASS LOcality, occupying first floor and basement. Cheap rent (owner sick). Apply 226 West Washington-st.

A RESTAURANT AND DINING-HALL FOR SALE; first-class location, and a fine trade established. Must be sold before the 25th inst. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

A CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE, CHEAP; RENT and several years' lease. No. 561 Milwaukee-av.

A SUCCESSFUL CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale—7 living rooms connected, low rent, large trade; at inventory. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block. Other good openings.

CARPENTER SHOP FOR SALE, WITH 3 YEARS' lease; no rent to pay; will be sold at great sacrifice. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE — I WILL SELL MY stock of drugs and groceries—stock about $6,000—will lease building at reasonable rent. Sales past year $32,000. To a live business man this is a rare opportunity. Business established 11 years. P. O. Box 147, Tolono, Ill.

HARDWARE — HAVING GOOD TRADE, LIVE town, stock well selected and good order. Address, P. O. Drawer 25, Mattoon, Ill.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A BUSINESS, town or country, call at our old established offices, the largest in the West. We have over 500 chances exclusively in our hands, for sale or exchange, from $500 to $50,000. THOMAS & CO., Business Chance and Partnership Brokers, 48 South Clark-st.

LAUNDRY, ALL REFITTED; BOOKS, $400 A month; furnished living-room; rent and prices easy. 201 West Van Buren-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FITted up, best business location on State-st., cheap for cash. Full particulars at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business, at 568 Erie-st., corner Lincoln; reason for selling, business elsewhere. Will sell at a bargain.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF DRUGS, SCHOOL-BOOKS, etc., with building, for sale; this is an excellent opportunity for a physician. Cash sales for 1872, $11,687. For further particulars, address, A. SIMIS, Jr., Waterville, Kan.

RESTAURANTS, SALOONS, GROCERY STORES, coal yards, etc., for sale; good openings, requiring $500 to $10,000. Apply of TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, AND LIcense for sale; everything in good running order; it will be sold cheap if sold this week; the proprietor going into other business. Inquire on the premises, 76 Blue Island-av.

$2,000 TO $5,000 WILL SECURE AN INTERest in a profitable, well-established iron manufacturing business, with or without services. Address V 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT OF BED OR PILLOW feathers, new and clean, only 15c per lb., at Feather Duster Manufactory, 147 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FILL UP YOUR LOTS—2,000 YARDS of dirt, corner Lincoln and Lake-sts. Call immediately. R. F. CONWAY, 40 North Western-av.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASE, CHEAP. 7 WEST RANdolph-st.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS organist either in city or suburbs. Best of references. Address X 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MODERN PIANO, IN PERFECT order, upright preferred, by a cash customer; none need answer unless forced to sell. Give description and price, which must be cheap. Address S 93, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES, 13 MILES from the Court-House, in the Town of Norwood Park, one mile from the station of Norwood Park, 200 rods from Fairmount, formerly called Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is high and dry, and well subdivided in lots, under the highest cultivation. Buildings: Brick house, with 14 rooms; barn 40x50; barn for stock; 27x60-feet ice-house, &c. Fruit: Apples, cherries, currants, &c. Gravel street goes to Chicago on the south side of the farm; street on the east side goes to Fairmount Station; street on west side goes to Park Ridge Station. Good water. Price, $175 per acre. Terms: One-third down, balance on time. Notice—This property is very cheap, less by $75 per acre than can be bought in this vicinity, and never offered in the market before. Real estate men, if you want to buy or sell this property, inquire of the owner, 41 North Sangamon-st. J. B. FOOT.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SECTION 7, 38, 14; RAILroad, and boulevard front; very cheap.
30 acres in Section 16, 37, 14; finest ground and best bargain in Cook County.
49 acres in east ½ of southeast ¼ Section 21, 37, 14, at a bargain.
10 acres on Calumet River, in north ½ Section 32, 37, 14; very desirable.
44 acres in Section 20, 37, 14; upon railroad; very cheap.
30 acres in Section 36, 38, 14, near South Chicago, upon which a fortune can be made.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, HOUSES IN pleasant locations, for $3,500, on easy terms; large lots, 50 feet front by 190 feet deep, for $600 and $800. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—WE OFFER for a short time at South Evanston, great inducements to those who would like to buy a home. New two-story frame and brick houses, with brick cellars, gas, and water, good sewerage, near the lake or at the depot, lot 50 or 100x165 to alley, on very easy terms. Cars leave to and from Evanston almost every hour in the day. We would invite any one who desires to purchase a home to call at our office, and we will take them to the grounds free of charge. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad; Chicago 32 miles; price $525; cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—32½ ACRES, BETWEEN CORNELL and South Chicago; a fine tract to subdivide. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TWO tracts, 40 acres each; one tract 17 acres, and one 24 acres, all near depots, and sure to double in value during the next year. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 1½-STORY COTTAGE, WITH lot 40x155 feet, at Irving Park, near depot; price low; terms to suit purchaser. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT 50x155, at Irving Park, near depot; water in kitchen; can be had at a bargain. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, WITH LOTS 50x128 feet each, in Washington Heights, near two depots; a fine chance for a person with a small family. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 YEARS' TIME, 8 PER cent, choice Hyde Park property, near boulevard and lake. J. H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits, has school, nice hotel, churches, steam printing office, beautiful residences. Fare, $68 a year. We will sell you choice lots there from $175 to $250, size 25x165 to 20-foot alley, high and dry; terms easy; only $10 down and $5 a month. Nearly 200 lots sold in 30 days. Call early. Property shown free of charge. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 182 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ON MONTHLY payments. What you pay for rent, in three or five years, will buy a first-class house with all modern improvements; large lots; 1 block from depot. We have but a few more to sell. Call on owners, TILLOTSON BRO., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, near the station, easy terms. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR shops and Central Park; long time. To a party who will build immediately no cash required. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, CHOICE grove lots at $10 to $15 per foot, including sidewalk. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—WELL-built houses and beautiful grove lots for sale by JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—MOST DEsirable lots, east of and close to the Railroad depot. Also, several comfortable houses. Have one house within two blocks of the depot that I will rent until May 1, at very low price to the right party. Will sell some desirable acre property in Evanston, and grove property in North Evanston, at prices that will enable buyer to subdivide at large profit. HENRY M. KIDDER, at Hotel, Evanston.

FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO HYDE PARK Depot—Lot 100x150, with cottage of 8 rooms, first-class barn with stabling for 5 horses and cows; $6,000—very cheap, and easy terms. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—100x150, EAST FRONT, Hyde Park-av., block and half south of Kenwood station, price $75 per foot. For particulars, address the owner, CHAS. STARK, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR FORTY-third-st., east front, 60x130, price $280 per foot; also, 48x130, near Forty-second-st., price $90. For particulars, address the owner, CHAS. STARK, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES OF THE HANDSOMEST property at South Englewood (subdivided). It fronts Eighty-seventh-st., and has sidewalks leading from the depot to the grounds. Terms of payment, one-fifth cash and balance at the end of 3 years at 8 per cent. Will release 4 lots at a time, if purchaser wants to sell again, at retail. Will sell 5 or 15 acres. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 WASHington-st.:
10 acres, n. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ n. e. ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13.
9 acres in s. w. ¼ n. e. ¼ Sec. 9, 39, 13.
Both pieces will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE — NORWOOD PARK—THE BEST chance ever offered to buy a splendid residence lot one block from depot. Remember, no interest to pay; $10 down, $2.50 per week; lots sold at lowest cash price; no agents, owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—Splendid building lots; thoroughly drained, close to churches, schools and society—$10 per foot and upwards.
Special bargain in 217 ft, directly opposite the station, $1,800—less than $750 per foot.
Ravenswood—Desirable house and 60 ft of land—$3,800; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I CAN GIVE YOU AN EXTRA BARgain in acre property on C., B. & Q. R. R., on easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 Dearborn—10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF SUBURBAN PROPerty, advertised in the "Evanston Index." Don't fail, until you have written, sending stamp, for the "INDEX," Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—25 ACRES IN Evanston; part grove, balance under splendid cultivation for many years. Only $500 per acre; 6 per cent interest; title perfect; a great bargain. Address OWNER, care of Index, Evanston.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS, with sidewalks, for $275 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN Railroad shops—20 acres, between Austin and new shops, very cheap, on easy terms. O. R. GLOVER, 174 LaSalle-st., basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 ACRES OF THE LITTLE Rock & Fort Smith R. R. Co.'s lands; 100,000 acres of unimproved Illinois lands; 60 Illinois improved farms; the stock, fixtures, and lease of restaurant and confectionery-store at a bargain; fine Gothic house and lot on Evans-av., south of Forty-fifth-st.; will sell at a bargain, if sold at once. JOHN B. LEWIS, 48 East Van Buren-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—LOTS IN TOWNSHIP of Hyde Park, in Towns 37, 14 or 37, 15. Address, describing property and stating terms, to X 59, Tribune office. Title must be perfect.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE PARK, between Seventieth and Ninetieth-sts. Can assume incumbrance, and pay cash. BALDWIN WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, West Side, between Sangamon-st. and Western-av., Lake and Harrison-sts.
Also a nice brick within a few blocks of Second Baptist Church.
Also cottage of 7 rooms near cars.
Have customers, and wish to see owners desirous of selling. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUmet-av., between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts., east front, worth about $20,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCAtion on South Side worth $5,500 to $10,000. Owners address W. H. VAN ORNUM, Room 9½, Methodist Church Block.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 3-HORSE-POWER STEAM engine and boiler. For particulars call on or address J. H. MANDEVILLE, 124 and 126 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ENGINES AND THREE BOILers; have been used only a short time; good order; 14 to 20-horse power; they are stored at Burlington Warehouse, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.; will be sold very low. Apply at 287 South Clark-st. W. S. MAHER.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DINing-room that is making money. Capital wanted, $2,000, balance taken out of profits. Address U 51, Tribune office, for interview.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000, IN the hardware business, establishing on East Randolph-st.; rare chance. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN A LIGHT, pleasant, established business in the city, paying $2,600 a year. Address D 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,250, IN A LEGITIMATE business that will pay from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, and will bear investigation. Address, for three days, O K, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY (GERMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGlish, educated in Brussels) wishes to give private lessons in German and French; can give best of references. Address L M, Tribune office.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 229 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 644 FULTON-ST., 10 LARGE rooms, closets, pantry, and bath-room. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—AT $35 PER MONTH, TO DESIRABLE tenants, new 2-story frame houses on West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Apply to J. WEST, 991 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NO. 42 CASS-ST., near corner Illinois. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON FULTON-ST., 7 ROOMS, with bath-room, buttery, clothes-presses, and barn; will take an organ for rent. Address X 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, containing all modern improvements, and frame barn, 53 Twentieth-st.; low rent to a good tenant. Inquire at house until 9 a. m., or to KRAMER BROS., 264 and 266 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 321 NORTH CLARK-ST., SIX rooms, $37.50 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Office 14, 136 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON INDIANA-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.; partly furnished; payable in board. Apply to C. TURNER, 99 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—$30—OR FOR SALE ON MONTHLY payments, that beautiful cottage and large lot (splendid neighborhood) 449 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, 37 Depuyster-st., containing 12 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 33 Depuyster-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED, FASHionable marble front residence on Wabash-av. with all modern improvements, and its equal would be hard to find. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON GARIBALDI-ST., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; almost new; 6 rooms; $30 per month. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bed-rooms, single or en suite; everything new, with gas and closets, and kept in good order. Call at 194 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in suites or single, at 21 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—GOOD SINGLE ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished and clean, at the Hoyt House, 48 West Randolph-st., at 50 and 75 cents per day.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, UNfurnished rooms, with gas, water, and water-closets; best rooms in business part of city for price asked. B. M. DAVENPORT, No. 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF 349 NORTH Franklin-st., 6 rooms and 4 closets.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A FRONT room, first floor, double brick house, for one or two gentlemen, at 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH closets attached; house has all modern improvements. 809 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floors. New (public) block. All modern conveniences. 56 to 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison.

TO RENT—43 CENTRE-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room, with smallone off, nicely-furnished; stabling and room for servants.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED LODGING rooms, large and small; also from 4 to 6 unfurnished rooms (together only) for housekeeping. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TO LADIES OR MARRIED COUPLE unfurnished rooms in a private family; references required. 483 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near Michigan-av., first floor, suitable for any light business, or for offices. Address J. H. MANDEVILLE, 124 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE FOR A DRUG STORE, WITH rooms for a doctor's office, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Indiana-av. Also store with fixtures. Inquire at 1053 Indiana-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—A NICE PLEASANT OFFICE ON MAIN floor in the Oriental Building; only $100 per month. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGHAM & CO., 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$12.50 PER MONTH—OFFICE OR sleeping room 14x15, with water, second floor; also, desk room. 136 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NO. 46 SOUTH CLARK-ST., FOR office or mercantile business; also, pleasant offices and sleeping rooms in third and fourth stories. Apply at Room 4, 46 and 48 South Clark-st. H. CORNELL & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MEAT MARket, with fixtures complete; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 300 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building in the rear or 12 Harmon-court, lately occupied by the *Standard*. The boiler and steam-pipes in the building can remain if desired. The building is good for a steam laundry or manufacturing business. Inquire of EDWARD GOODMAN, Room 43, 65 and 67 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER; THE PREMises 108 West Randolph-st., now occupied by Rand, McNally & Co., printers, on or about the 1st of October next. For particulars apply to A. V. PITTS, No. 11 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT — 65x40 — THE REAR PART OF THE Grand Exposition Hall, northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., opposite the Exposition Building, very suitable for a dining hall. Inquire at the place.

TO RENT—FACTORY, CORNER OF TWENTY-sixth-st. and Stewart-av., with wood-working machinery, very cheap. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, CONVENIENTlocated, on North Side. Address, stating location and terms, J. N. JEWETT, Room 343 Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING A furnished house to rent, in a desirable neighborhood, will please communicate with E 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT, COMFORTABLE cottage or house of six or seven rooms; location between Green-st. and Ashland-av. Address, with terms, S., 175 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM with good board on the West Side by two young gentlemen. Address C 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX OR seven rooms, West Side preferred; would trade suburban lots for furniture. Address, stating terms, Q 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAIDS AT Eldridge House, cor. Halsted and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. ANY one leaving the city for the winter can find a small family who will give his house good care by addressing N 86, Tribune office. Best of references given.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, OR ABOUT 5 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, by a responsible man and wife. Address N 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house of 4 to 6 rooms, on West Side, by gentleman and wife. Neighborhood of Union Park preferred. References given. Address, stating price, C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side by gentleman and wife and one child. Address W. J. T., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPerty for a good farm worth $2,000 to $20,000.
City lots for improved property.
Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin prairie and timber lands, with some cash, if necessary, for Chicago real estate.
One or two large farms, with cash, for good Chicago property worth $30,000 to $50,000, improved preferred.
Good residence lot, clear, for Evanston lots or acres.
O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPerty:
300 feet, east front, Michigan-av. property, corner of Forty-first-st.
141 feet, west front, on Wabash-av., north of Fortieth-st.
GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE ACRES AT WASHINGton Heights for house and lot on West Side worth $3,000. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOT OR LOTS for merchant tailoring. Address X 57, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN OPEN BUGGY FOR A LIGHT delivery or express wagon, and have for sale a large fine notion or peddler's wagon. 161 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH-av. near Eighteenth-st., and several choice building lots near lake, south of city limits, for acre property suitable for subdividing. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FOR bricks and building stone. Address J. HODGES, 357 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IMPROVED CITY property, or for sale cheap, 20 acres on the ridge at Washington Heights, 100 feet on Prairie-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1 TO 3 BRICK brick stores; free of incumbrances, paying a good rent, for improved or unimproved resident property, South or West Side, in old city limits; will assume a small incumbrance. Address, giving price, location, and amount of incumbrance, if any, D 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LIGHT SHIFTING top-buggy for Concord buggy with top. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE two-story frame house on Grant-place, near Lincoln Park, lot 58x135, to exchange for acre property, clear, within 12 miles of Court-House; residence and lot worth $8,000, incumbered $4,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—LUMBER—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT in Evanston, worth $4,500, to trade for $2,500 worth of lumber, and balance in five annual payments. Address LUMBER, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DIARY CONTAINING MONEY AND REceipts for Wilson Sewing Machine Co., between Munger's Laundry on Desplaines-st., and the corner of Halsted and Washington-sts.; liberal reward will be given by leaving the same at the Wilson Sewing Machine Office, 197 State-st.

LOST—IN A TWENTY-SECOND-ST. 'BUS, ABOUT 8 o'clock Thursday evening, a lady's red Russia leather pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, a picture, and articles of no value except to owner. Finder will be welcome to the money and receive thanks by returning same to Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

LOST SEPT. 11, BUNCH OF KEYS, NAME-PLATE attached, "Forsyth & Sons, Waukegan, Ill." Return or leave information at 23 East Lake-st.

LOST—CHECK NO. 7, DRAWN BY P. I. WARNER, on Mechanics' National Bank, payable to William Kearney, for $338.50; payment stopped; all persons are cautioned against negotiating or cashing same. Finder rewarded by returning to WILLIAM KEARNEY, 221 Twenty-first-st.

$2 REWARD—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, in one of the Twelfth and Clark-st. omnibuses, or in getting off on the corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts., a roll of tracing plans, 4 in number. The above reward will be paid to any one returning them to F. H. AYERS, corner of Stewart-av. and Judd-st., or to No. 249 West Tyler-st.

$10 REWARD—THE PERSON FINDING POCKET-book on Wabash-av., last Monday afternoon, by leaving it at 807 Wabash-av., or sending address, can receive the above reward.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROCERY salesman of good address, a thorough worker and well posted, who has a good trade. Address, with references, V 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A HAT AND caps and gents' furnishing goods store; must speak German; Jewish preferred; one who understands the business and can bring good reference. Apply immediately at 164 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL dry goods and fancy goods on commission for New York houses; none need apply except acquainted with the trade. Address G 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOSE LOOKING FOR SITUATIONS as clerks or salesmen, can call at 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE OFfice, one accustomed to correspondence, and writes a round hand. Address, with reference and wages expected, N 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A WHOLESALE hat and cap house. Wages, $30 per month. Address 239 and 241 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN DRY goods salesman. Inquire at 240 North Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT foreman on crackers, one accustomed to taking charge in steam bakery. Address, with references, A. A. BROWN, 47 Fourth-st., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE JEFFERson Flouring Mills, a good miller. Address BARCLAY, POST & WOLF, Jefferson, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A SCROLL SAW AND shaping machine, at 243 North Wells-st. JNO. McEWEN.

WANTED—2 GOOD STAIR-BUILDERS AT 60 South Canal-st. Inquire in basement.

WANTED—10 GOOD BRICK HODMEN MONDAY morning on South Side, at corner of Michigan-av. and Thirtieth-st.; wages $3 per day.

WANTED—10 GOOD BRICK HODMEN TO-DAY on South Side, at northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Thirtieth-st.; wages $3 per day.

WANTED—CORE-MAKER, AT DYER, LUMB & CO.'s Foundry.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKERS. Inquire of GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—6 CABINET-MAKers. Apply to Northwestern Show Case Manufacturing Co., 59 and 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR. APPLY THIS morning. G. B. RICHARDSON, 74 Madison-st.

WANTED—CONFECTIONERS; 2 CANDYMAKers, and 2 on cream work, at 80 State-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER FOR A CITY 40 miles from Chicago. Must come well recommended. Apply at M. KRONBERG'S, 159 State-st.

WANTED—ONE PRESSMAN AND ONE FEEDER, at 77 West Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD PICTURE-FRAME JOINER. Apply this morning. McCORMICK & STEBBINS, 174 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE PRESSMAN AND ONE FEEDER, 77 West Madison-st., third floor.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS; must leave at 9½ this morning; 20 sawmill hands; free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—50 MEN TO LEAVE THIS MORNING by train for Pacific Railroad, company work, free fare; 5 farm hands. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, 50 LABORERS FOR a coal mine; good wages and work all winter. Also, 200 railroad laborers; wages $1.75 and $2.00. Also, laborers for brick-yards, saw-mills, &c. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st. and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR WISCONSIN CENTRAL Railway; wages, $2.25 per day; 25 men for city, company work. C. V. SNELL & CO., 259 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 295 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—10 MORE PEDDLERS—THOSE NOW selling this article are positively clearing $10 per day. Manufactory, 147 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN OFFICE. A good chance to work up. Good references required. Address E, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 LABORING MEN ON WHITNEY-st., between State and Dearborn-sts. Come with shovels.

WANTED—BOYS AND GIRLS TO CANE CANE-seat chairs. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS' factory, North Green, near West Erie.

WANTED—TWO WAITERS (MALE). APPLY IMmediately at the Clara House, 341 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, WHO KNOWS something of stationery, at 110 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—100 ACTIVE MEN TO SELL THE NOVelty glass cutter at the county fairs for the next two months; the best selling and money-making thing in the markets. Address J. T. WRIGHT, 130 Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Clark-st. Plenty of room for good men; $30 to $40 per week.

WANTED—MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT, WITH or without experience, to sell goods; will pay well. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison, Room 14.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $20 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD CANVASSERS FOR Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 WABASH-av., night watchman.

WANTED—TWO STRONG, NEAT BOYS TO WORK about a newspaper office; wages $3 per week. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at FIGARO office, 85 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, TO drive delivery-wagon and make himself generally useful. J. H. MANDEVILLE, 124, 126, and 128 Twenty-second-st., corner Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND girl. No others need apply. No washing or ironing. To such best pay. 577 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK IN a family living in the country, who will return to city in October. Address X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. References required. 214 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OR GERman girl for general housework in a private family. Apply at 402 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at No. 108 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 332 FULLERTON-AV., A good girl for general housework; wages, $4.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 116 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL, English or Scandinavian, to do general housework in a private family; good reference required. Call to-day at Room 17, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at corner Lincoln-av. and Franklin-st. GEO. A. MISCH.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; liberal wages paid to a good girl. No Irish need apply. Call at 140 Seventeenth-st.

WANTED—AT 119 CALUMET-AV., A COMPEtent girl for second work. Call to-day and Monday between 12 and 2 o'clock, with references.

WANTED—FOUR DINING-ROOM GIRLS, AT 95 North Clark-st., Hancock House.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Norwegian or Swede preferred. Call at 93 Calumet-av., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK FOR a large boarding-house. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR BOHEMIAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 153 Brown-st.

WANTED—AT 799 WABASH-AV., A GOOD GIRL to assist in kitchen.

Milliners.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TRIMMERS TO GO INTO the country. Call at W. H. HAGEDON'S, 72 and 74 Van Buren-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — FOUR FIRST-CLASS MACHINE drivers to work on coats, and eight for finishing and making button-holes. Inquire at 246 Orchard-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD DRESSMAKERS IN THE store 397 South Clark-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE FOR CHILD THREE OR four weeks old. Inquire at 1303 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOMAN by an English lady to take care of children and assist in sewing. Apply at Anchor Line office, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GOOD WASHERS and three good ironers at HUTCHINSON'S Laundry, 961 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO WASH and iron in a private family on Mondays and Tuesdays. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OR LAD, COMpetent to run a numbering machine. Union Lithograph Co., 1 to 9 Michigan-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY YOUR SINGER MACHINES AT 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., the old established Singer office of A. J. MELCHERT. Open evenings.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES, OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st., machines sold or rented on easy payments, and work given when desired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$13 TO $15 A DAY MADE with my patent spool-holder, thread-cutter, and needle-threader combined; just out and selling immensely; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED — TO SELL PAYZANT'S patent automatic table-leaf supporter; large profits and no competition. Call 177 East Madison-st., Room 2. PAYZANT & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $40 a week, and some $12 a day, with our goods. Any one that can raise a little cash can have a good chance till spring. Send 25 cents for 60-cent samples, or call, from 9 to 12, on MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 13. Samples to clergymen free.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—373 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT PARlor and chamber furniture, including carpets; a bargain.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale or retail store, or in an office; understands bookkeeping; 3 years' experience in the grocery business; undoubted reference. Address J. P. H., 341 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN ENERGETIC young man, of 6 years' experience as carpet salesman; first-class references; no objection to any other line of business. X 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant book-keeper. Salary expected, $10 per week. First-class references. Address N 42, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a Scotchman who understands the business thoroughly. Is a good gardener, and can milk. No objection to city or country. C 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, as bar-keeper; references given. Address X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAvian, as coachman or teamster. Understands the taking care of horses and carriages. Is willing to make himself useful around the house. JAMES PETERSON, 102 Fourth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, having some leisure time each day, would post books, keep cash account, copy legal papers with exactness, or render other assistance, either in office or out of doors. References perfectly satisfactory. Address N 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING POSITION—Am well acquainted on every line of road leading out of St. Louis, South, Southwest and West. C C S, 156 South Halsted-st. No. 1 references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD PLACE FOR A girl to do general housework. Call at 855 Cottage Grove, early in the morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIvate family to cook, wash and iron, who has the best of references. Call at 1292 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a respectable (small) family. Please call, for two days, 105 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or to take care of children. Best of reference given. Please call or address 489 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING IN A small private family. Can furnish references if required. Call at 56 Johnson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A private family, to do kitchen work. Call or address 143 North Sangamon-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO understands all kinds of sewing and dress-making. Call at or address 329 North Franklin-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY, as housekeeper, with a little girl of 8 summers; can run any kind of sewing-machine, and cut and fit lady's wear. Address M B A, 749 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN AMERICAN woman 24 years old, as housekeeper, or to take the whole care of children; am fond of them; have had two of my own. Please address, immediately, R 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS cashier or copyist; good references given. Address M A K, 43 Frank-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY from the East, as governess, lady's maid, or some light work. Best of references if required. Address M A K, 43 Frank-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NUMBER OF GOOD DRAFT TEAMS, CART horses, dray, express for sale. Reasonable parties having second-hand buggies to sell will find ready sale now as the demand is good at the West Side Horse Market, 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, AND harness, &c., at No. 600 Blue Island-av. every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m. JOHN MORTON, Auctioneer.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE ROCKAWAYS, barouches, park phaetons, top and open phaetons, Victorias, slide-seats, jump-seats, concords, light road wagons, top and no top buggies, &c., at low prices. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

CLOSING OUT SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, panel-phaetons, rockaways, buggies, phaetons, for a few days only; also, children's carriages. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., near the bridge.

FOR SALE—3 BAY HORSES, ONE OF THEM trots inside of 2:50; cheap for cash. Apply at 228 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME GOOD DRIVERS AND carriage horses which I am going to sell cheap at Wilbur's, 187 Michigan-av. J. C. KELLY.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HEAVY WORK teams, with or without harness and wagons; also an excellent driving horse, 6 years of age, gray; also a Willett top buggy and good open buggy. SINCLAIR & ATKINS COMPANY, corner Twenty-second and May-sts.

FOR SALE—20 GOOD CHEAP HORSES FOR $40, $60, $75, $100; call and see them if you want to buy, for they must be sold, at No. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HARNESS, LANDAU, PEDdler's wagon, family carriage, two good business horses either or all; cash or time. Room 10, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED—A CAR-LOAD OF horses, including draft and road horses, at West Lake-st. Stable, 268 and 270 West Lake-st. BRENICK & BROWN.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT rockaway carriage, only run two weeks; better than new. Call at 303 Canal-st.

LIGHT CARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP, warranted sound, young, and gentle in single or double harness. Can be seen at 589 West Twelfth-st.

NOTICE TO LIVERY MEN—J. R. BROOKMAN, at 190 Twenty-second-st., having sold his stables, will sell the balance of his stock at one-half its value, consisting of 1 pair of good black horses, 1 carriage team and harness, 3 buggies, 3 single driving horses, and 6 set of single harness; the whole on part time to a responsible party.

ONE OF THE FASTEST HORSES (A TROTTER) in the city, with top carriage and harness, for sale cheap, or will trade for a city lot. 23 West Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes secured by mortgages and collaterals having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Mutual Security, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

LOANS IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON CITY real estate and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased land, and good collaterals, at 143 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit. Purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CHICAGO City property; improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 99 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—I CAN MAKE A FEW CHOICE TERMS for a term of years at current rates; $1,000 for 1 year. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards, on good improved inside city property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $15,000 IN A WELL-ESTABlished iron business, paying a handsome profit annually, with services, if desired. Address X 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM $5,000 TO $8,000, IN A GOOD paying manufacturing business. Party investing not required to take any interest in factory, machinery, or fixtures. Will guarantee it to be a good paying investment. Will require and give first-class business references. Address S. H., Tribune office.

9 PER CENT, MONEY IN LARGE SUMS, AND 10 per cent in small sums, to loan. JAS. A. COWLES, Room 20, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

$20,000 TO INVEST, IN ONE SUM OR SMALLer amounts, in equity of real estate. Can assume incumbrance. Would purchase good contracts for sale of real estate. Address X 75, Tribune office.

$60,000 WANTED, AT 9 PER CENT, ON improved business property, rented for $12,000 per annum. Address E 67, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE ENGRAVING, SUITABLE FOR FRAMING, of the Chicago Exposition Building, given away. Call, or address PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING. GOODS called for in any party of the city. Leave order or address by mail, ANDERSON, 755 and 757 State-st.

CORRECTION—I CHEERFULLY SAY THAT THE advertisement of the 29th day of August last, published in the Tribune, in regard to Mr. H. B. Beecher, was erroneous, through false information. DR. E. HALLOCK.

FRIENDS OF J. C. STUART CAN MEET HIM AT R. STUART'S Little Cabin, 176 West Madison-st. Come and see him.

HOME FOR INDUSTRIOUS WORKING GIRLS, 622 West Madison-st. A private house, where homeless working girls can be comfortably provided for, paying only a fair proportion of their earnings. Matron, Mrs. A. G. BEARDSLEE.

MRS. HAMILTON, EXPERIENCED NURSE; charges only $5 per week. Address V 96, Tribune office.

THE MAN WHO LEFT HIS WATCH AT 62 LARRAbee-st., on the night of the 7th inst., is wanted to come for it. He can have it by paying expenses.

THE LITTLE HAIR STORE AND ENAMELING parlors has removed to 231 West Madison-st., where you can buy a nice switch for from $5 to $8, the best French hair. Your hair can be changed from dark to a beautiful golden hue. Ladies waited on at their residences. Address Mrs. C. HAAS, as above.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GOODS THAT CAN BE easily turned into cash, for which I will give a choice suburban lot worth about $800, and some cash. D. FORBES, 643 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT THE DRAMATIC ACADEMY, 24 Blue Island-av., 6 young ladies and gentlemen to prepare for the stage. Apply from 10 to 3 at Room 2. Managers supplied with talent, and goods for the profession sent C. O. D.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE AND GOOD bar. Any one wishing to sell either of the above cheap will find a cash customer. N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—POTASH, CRUDE SENEKA ROOT, ginseng root. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.

POLITICAL.

Large Gathering of Northern Wisconsin Patrons of Husbandry.

Encouraging Progress of the Farmers' Movement in Missouri.

Maryland Republican State Convention—Oregon Congressional Nomination.

Northern Wisconsin Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 12.—About three weeks ago the Patrons of Husbandry in the Counties of Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Dodge, and Green Lake, where the order was instituted at an early day, and has been prosperous, commenced perfecting arrangements for a grand harvest picnic in this city. The local Committees have been very busy perfecting the necessary arrangements, securing speakers, preparing the grounds, &c. Word came from the various counties that each Grange would send a large representation. The local Committees were assured more than a week ago that not less than 5,000 farmers and their families would be present. The farmers of this part of the State are in dead earnest. They have watched with great care the growing corruption of both parties; they have felt the heavy bond of railroad monopolists, and they have sworn to teach the old party a lesson, and compel the railroads to do them justice. With these things in view, it was perfectly natural that they should make this, their first grand rally in Northern Wisconsin, as imposing as possible; but the elements were against them. Soon after midnight a thunder-shower came up, which proved the advanced guard of an all-day's rain. Notwithstanding the great need of rain, this storm disappointed thousands of farmers in this part of the State. Large delegations started from all the counties named, but most of them had not courage to face the storm and turned back, so that instead of the 5,000 and their wives, something less than 1,000 were present.

Among the prominent members of the Patrons of Husbandry present, were Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, son of ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, a general deputy of the National Grange; Col. John I. Cochrane, Master of the Wisconsin State Grange; Mr. Brainard, Secretary of the State Grange; Dr. O. W. Wight, of Milwaukee, the moving spirit in the Reform Convention which was held at Milwaukee on the 23d of this month, and many others. In consequence of the storm all out-door exercises were abandoned. At 2 o'clock a public meeting took place at Amory Hall, Col. Cochrane presiding, who introduced Col. Aiken, who addressed the audience for over an hour. The speaker referred to the causes which brought into existence the order of Patrons of Husbandry, spoke of the men who organized the first Grange, treated upon the needs of such an order among farmers, told how to make meetings always interesting, urged the Patrons to keep themselves perfectly familiar with the object and uses of the order, its rules, and its workings. Harmony and good order should always prevail, and the discussion of political questions should not enter into Grange meetings. There should be no swerving from the great views of the order, which are high, noble, and worthy. He urged the Patrons to beware of scheming, tricky politicians. They will seek admission into your ranks. Keep them out; they have no business with you, and you have none with them. That class has already done the farmers of this country much harm. Depend upon it that they seek admission with your societies for selfish and unworthy purposes, and those only. He predicted that, ere another year ends, the order will have become as general and popular in all States as it is now in Illinois and Iowa, and its membership will be numbered by millions. The speech was loudly cheered, the farmers expressing themselves highly pleased with Col. Aiken. He is an easy, forcible speaker, and his whole heart is in the great movement that at present gives such rich promise of its ability to correct many evils, which, if not checked, are sure to bring appalling disasters upon the country.

At the close of the afternoon meeting, the farmers had informal gatherings at the various places of public resort. These meetings manifested deep earnestness in the discussion of the various questions now agitating the farmers all over the country. It shocked old political leaders to hear former unyielding partisans declare that they would no longer be bound down to the old party, as often in reference to the Republican as the Democratic. The Republican State ticket was criticised, and openly condemned, by many of the heretofore stringent Republicans among the farmers. "Why, said a leading man, the farmers are bending every effort to throw from their necks the crushing load of wrongs the railroad monopolies are heaping upon them, and yet Republican farmers are asked, by our State Convention, to support for Lieutenant-Governor a man, R. H. Baker, who, as Senator last winter, always voted with the railroad monopolists, and who is known to be a pliant tool in the hands of such railroad magnates as Alexander Mitchell, S. S. Merrill, J. W. Carey, and others. It is an insult for the party leaders to ask us to vote for such a man. Besides being in the hands of railroad monopolists, Baker, who, if elected to the office for which he is nominated, will surely become Governor after the 4th of March, 1875, for Washburn will succeed Matt Carpenter in the Senate, is of those manufacturers who are not willing to make fair profits on big work. His firm makes thousands of threshing machines, the actual cost of which is $300. They sell them to us farmers for $600, thus making $300 on each machine. Farmers cannot stultify themselves by voting for such a man. Farmers propose to teach parties a lesson by defeating every bad man nominated." The remarks were heartily approved by the meeting. So far as I could hear, both Republicans and Democrats were satisfied with Washburn for Governor, but, if one can judge from the tone and apparent determination of farmers, some of the men on the Republican ticket are sure of defeat. There seems to be a general desire among all honest Republicans that the Convention in Milwaukee, on the 24th, should nominate first-class men for Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer. If they do, so much of their ticket will be elected.

The evening meeting was quite largely attended. Col. Aiken addressed it about half an hour, touching lightly on several questions, including the tariff. Most of his time was occupied in picturing the good results of the Farmers' Movement, particularly at the South. He believed that the Patrons of Husbandry would have much to do toward restoring the old-time friendly feeling between the North and South. He spoke of the hearty manner in which Northerners were welcomed in his own State of South Carolina. He thought if less New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin people would go further West, and more go South and make homes, it would be much better for all concerned.

Dr. O. W. Wight, of Milwaukee, followed Col. Aiken, in a speech of an hour's length. He opened by making an exhibition of the unjust taxation heaped upon the farmer, and all he uses and produces. He handled the railroad monopolists without gloves, branding the great kings among them as no better than highway robbers. It was his firm opinion that, if the country ever did free itself from the injustice of railroads, it would do so through this great and growing Farmers' Movement. Let nothing prevent you from a constant, unyielding warfare upon the money kings who have made the railroads instruments of torture and oppression to the masses of the people. The Doctor then paid attention to the Credit-Mobilier rascality and the infamous salary-grab. He was unsparing in his denunciations of these wrongs, and of every man who took part in them. The speaker had lost all confidence in both parties. Both had become corrupt, and could no longer be relied upon. A new party, with new issues, and honest, incorruptible men for leaders, is what the country wants, and what it must have. The speech elicited hearty rounds of applause.

Dr. Wight published the following card in the *Evening Commonwealth*:

In my call to the electors of Wisconsin to send delegates to the Reform Convention, to meet in the city of Milwaukee on the 23d of September, occurs the phrase: "Any Master of a Grange, or his proxy, will be received as a full delegate." The executive authorities of the Order consider this to mean an invitation to Masters of Granges to appear in said Convention in their official capacity. This was not intended. The invitation was extended to them to appear, solely in their individual capacity, as citizens, acting voluntarily outside of the gate.

As a member of the Grange, I know that the constitution of the Order forbids any meddling in politics.

The farmers seem delighted with the result of the meeting.

The Farmers' Movement in Missouri.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—The Farmers' Movement is still making rapid progress in all parts of the State, but the accessions to the ranks of the Grangers are more numerous north of the Missouri River. Meetings are held almost daily, the attendance often reaching 10,000, and seldom falling below 5,000. Fifty deputies of the State Grange are engaged in organizing lodges, at the rate of one for every Deputy per week. Grand Master Allen expects that there will be 2,000 subordinate Granges in the State within two years from the beginning of the movement. Missouri now ranks second, as regards the number of Granges and the influence of the order upon national councils. Hitherto the farmers of St. Louis County have kept aloof from the State organization, but they now propose to combine with the State Grange for the purpose of accomplishing various projects, chief of which is a plan for handling all the hogs of the State through an agency, to be established here. The St. Louis stock-yards are now in Illinois, which does not accord with the wishes of stock-growers west of the river. The most important rumor lately put afloat, is one intimating that the States of the Mississippi Valley, which means Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky will soon hold a convention with a view to controlling the crop of hogs of this season. This action has reference to the late Pork-Packers' Convention held in Chicago, where, it is supposed, an ultimatum of prices has been fixed, as was done by the associations last year. The farmers are determined to submit no longer to a monopoly against them, but will have something to say for themselves in regard to what they will take for their produce. The time and place of the Convention have not yet been fixed. Report also says that the trouble impending between the clubs and the Granges will terminate before many months. Prominent men in the clubs, assisted by some of the ablest men in the Granges, will make a strenuous effort to make the Patrons or Husbandry an open organization, the object being more easily to accomplish political ends.

Maryland Republican State Convention.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 12.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. Gen. Denison, President of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and John T. Ensor was elected Temporary Chairman.

The Committees on Credentials and on Permanent Organization were appointed, consisting of one delegate from each county and Legislative District of the City of Baltimore; also a Committee on resolutions, after which the Convention took a recess till 2 p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials submitted their report, recommending John T. Ensor for President of the Convention, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted.

A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, reaffirming the attachment of the Republicans of Maryland to the principles of the Republican party; heartily indorsing the Administration of President Grant; demanding from the Legislature such action as it may lawfully take to effect the equal taxation of all property of all corporations and persons; favoring a good and efficient system of free schools, and expressing the hope that recent events and prejudices of the past be buried, and a good feeling inaugurated.

The Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot County, was nominated for Comptroller on the first ballot, and John F. Price, of Hartford, nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

Oregon Congressional Nomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The Oregon Republican State Convention at Albany has adjourned, after a stormy session. Hiram Smith, of Linn County, was nominated for Congress. A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in Senator J. H. Mitchell. The party is divided. An exciting campaign is expected.

Meeting Postponed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Sept. 12.—This was the day appointed for the meeting of the Anti-Monopoly State Committee here, to select a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in place of O'Donnell. No meeting of the Committee is known to have taken place.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SURGEON OF THE CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Marine Hospital difficulty in Chicago has been amicably arranged, and Dr. Ralph N. Isham will be appointed Surgeon there in a few days.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Treasury states that it is probable that all the National Banks which have applied for currency must shortly deposit their bonds and obtain their circulation under the recent call. He believes that the whole of the circulation authorized by the act of July 12, 1870, will be issued before the meeting of Congress, whereupon he will make a requisition upon the Eastern banks for the withdrawal of $25,000,000 of their currency, to be distributed in the Western and Southern States, as provided by this act. He considers the provision in the law relative to this withdrawal as mandatory upon him and not discretionary, and that the requisition upon the Eastern banks will place the currency question under that law in such condition that Congress will take immediate action upon the subject, either by repealing the sixth section of the act, or by passing a law authorizing the issue of an additional $25,000,000 for the West and South, as proposed in his last report.

THE BOGUS $500 LEGAL TENDERS.

It seems to be a well-settled fact that the United States Treasury will call in the entire issue of $500 notes which have been so successfully counterfeited. No order to this effect has yet been issued, although it is understood that the authorities have virtually decided that to stop issuing notes of this denomination of the present design, and to withdraw and cancel as soon as possible all of these notes now in circulation, is the only sure way to defeat the counterfeiters and protect the Treasury and the public.

FIRES.

Salt Blocks Burned at East Saginaw—Burning of a Church at Champaign, Ill.—Fire in Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 12.—Two salt blocks, one a large triple block, and the other a single block, were destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock this morning, together with 3,500 barrels of salt, one large boarding-house, and four small tenement-houses, all except the tenement-houses being the property of Haskin, Martin & Wheeler, of Chicago, salt dealers, whose suspension was announced in these dispatches about four weeks since. The loss is between $15,000 and $20,000. Insured, $12,000. The fire caught from sparks from an adjoining shingle-mill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 12.—To-night about 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the basement of the Congregational Church. The combined efforts of the Fire Department to extinguish it proved unavailing, and in less than an hour the beautiful edifice was laid in ashes. Loss, $20,000; insured for $10,000. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—A destructive fire occurred at the Citizens' Oil-Refinery yesterday afternoon. Their principal buildings, with 500 barrels of oil, were destroyed. The fire was caused by the explosion of the gas which escaped from a still. Six bricklayers, who were at work, were severely burned. The loss is about $16,000, covered by insurance.

Railroad Accidents.

GENEVA, Ill., Sept. 12.—As the Geneva accommodation on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was making the flying switch at Turner Junction, last night, Jack Quinn, a brakeman on the train, was struck on the head by the rear car of a freight train which was standing on the siding in too close proximity to the main track, and severely if not fatally injured. He was knocked off the platform on which he was standing and leaning over signaling the Elgin coach, which had just been cut loose. When picked up he was covered with blood and insensible. He was more comfortable this morning. The train was moving more slowly than usual, or he would have been killed instantly.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 12.—Particulars of the accident to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad train, near Plattsburg, yesterday morning, are as follows: The engine ran over a large steer, and the engine, baggage-car, and one passenger coach were thrown into a ditch and completely wrecked. The engineer, J. McCreath, stood to his post, and was scalded to death. The fireman was scalded, and otherwise injured, but not seriously. Of the passengers, Mrs. Margaret Evans, of Louisville, Dunn County, Wis., was injured internally; Mrs. W. E. Griswold, wife of the conductor of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, seriously injured, congestion of the brain probable; J. B. Ayres, of St. Louis, severely bruised and injured internally; W. S. Jones, Manhattan, Kansas, badly injured on the head, and severe bodily bruises.

FOREIGN.

Six Persons Killed and Thirty-two Injured by a Spanish Railroad Accident.

The British Government Calls upon Spain to Release the Deerhound Prisoners.

The French Rejoice Over the Evacuation of Verdun by the Germans.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The situation here and throughout the country is improving. A large portion of the reserves called out has been assembled, and its equipment is progressing. The Government is capable of putting 330,000 effective forces into the field. The command of the Army of the North has been confided to Gen. Seabala. Gen. Turon will enter upon a vigorous campaign in Catalonia with 10,000 men. The resources of the northern Provinces have been exhausted by war and exactions of the Carlists. The necessaries of life even have become scarce, and thousands of families are reduced to indigence. The Carlists keep to the mountains. Being without cavalry they do not dare to descend to the plains in any considerable numbers.

The express train which left Vittoria this morning for Madrid, while going at full speed, ran off the track. The cars were badly wrecked. Many passengers were killed, among them one General and several other persons of eminence. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

Obstructions were placed by the Carlists yesterday, on the railway from Saragossa to Pampalona, and a train was thrown from the track near Tapalla. No one killed.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The Intransigente troops made a sortie from Cartagena yesterday, but were unsuccessful in their efforts to pierce the line of the besieging forces, and returned to the city.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Six persons were killed and thirty-two injured by an accident to the train from Victoria.

BAYONNE, Sept. 12.—Cannon and other munitions of war for the Carlists were landed yesterday at Lequeito, on the coast of Biscay.

SWITZERLAND.

GHENT, Sept. 12.—A conference of European and American Jurisconsults, which have been in session in this city during the week, has organized as a permanent Institute of International Law. Three subjects have been discussed, viz.: International Arbitration, the Three Rules of the Washington Treaty, and the Codification and Adoption by the Treaty of Regulations Relative to Private Property. The Conference appointed a committee to draw up and issue a manifesto, and adjourned to meet in Genoa next year.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The evacuation of Verdun by the German forces will be completed to-morrow. There will be great public rejoicing, and a general illumination in the evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is reported that Earl Granville has told the representative of Spain here that the British Government insists on the liberation of the officers and crew captured on board the steam yacht Deerhound.

The municipality of London propose to give a dinner in honor of Watson, President of the Erie Railway, on his arrival in this city.

M. Aristarchi, the newly appointed Turkish Minister to Washington, sails on the 20th inst. for New York.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Prince Charles Esterhazy, the only son of the late Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian statesman, has committed suicide.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Sept. 12.—Accounts from different sections represent that the vine-disease is making sad havoc.

FAIRS.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 12.—The races to-day at the fair grounds did not meet the anticipations of yesterday, on account of the bad condition of the track, occasioned by the heavy fall of rain last night. At 1 o'clock the pacing-race took place, in which Lady Elgin, Rhodes, and Davy Crockett were entered. The first heat was taken by Lady Elgin—time, 2:45. Rhodes came in second, and Crockett third. The second and third heats were taken by Lady Elgin—time, 2:51¼ and 2:54. The stallion trotting purse of $200 was won by Ranger, owned by Judge Ford, of Sioux City—time, 2:57½, 2:58¼, and 2:54¾. The grand sweepstakes premium, for the best bull of any age or breed, was awarded to a three-year-old short-horn, owned by Elliott & Kent, of Des Moines.

KANE COUNTY FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 12.—The races of to-day were postponed until to-morrow on account of the weather. Some dissatisfaction is expressed at the sort of men put on the Awarding Committees, the articles on which their impartial judgment is sought being those with which they have had no experience, and, as a result, they divide up the premiums in the hope of satisfying all, and with the certainty of pleasing none. In future, competent men should be chosen.

LASALLE COUNTY FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—The LaSalle County Fair closed to-day. The attendance, owing to the rain, was slim. There was some racing in the afternoon on the track, which was very heavy. Phil Conlin, of LaSalle, entered a horse in a race for horses that never beat three minutes, winning in 3:07. In the trot for 2:50, open to the world, E. H. Dickey, from Racine, Wis., entered Lady Mack; J. Monroe, of Chicago, Young Princeton, and L. Glem, H. B. Foley. Won by Lady Mack. Best time, 2:43.

M'LEAN COUNTY FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 12.—A heavy fall of rain, at an early hour this morning, threatened to seriously interfere with the arrangements of the county fair. Notwithstanding the gloominess of the day, the crowd in attendance was large and the programme went smoothly. Owing to the delay in the morning, a portion of the programme was postponed until to-morrow, and the full fair continued one day longer.

VERMILION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 12.—The twenty-second exhibition of the Vermilion County Agricultural and Mechanical Association closed to-day at Catlin, Ill. Sixteen hundred and fifty entries were made, and financially the Fair was a success. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute of Vermilion County, holden at this place, will open on the 23d inst. and continue four days.

UNION COUNTY FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 12.—The Union County Fair, at Jonesboro, is proving a grand success this year, and will be the best exhibition ever held in the County.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The American Pomological Exhibition closed to-night with a grand complimentary banquet given to the members of the Pomological Society by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at the Music Hall. The Exhibition has proved a great success. The Nebraska fruits, which have attracted marked attention, have been awarded the first premium, and are being divided up to be taken by delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and New Jersey, for exhibition in their respective States.

THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—The attendance at the Exposition the first eight days, closing yesterday, was 96,000, being 19,000 more than for the corresponding first eight days last year. As a display, everybody pronounces it immensely in advance of its predecessors, while, in respect to quantity and value, and especially the latter, it is without parallel in the history of the Cincinnati Exposition. There are sixteen departments, and scarcely one of them, experts say, have ever been equaled in this country. In the music pavilion, three concerts are given daily by the best bands in the city, who have rehearsed for months for the occasion. The Government Signal Service has an office in the building, where reports are received and printed daily.

The stove display is wonderful, far surpassing anything of the kind here in extent, variety, and value.

Power Hall has 273 machines moving, of which 140 are propelled by steam; the others by hand. In addition to these, there are 75 bulky machines lying idle, making in all 348 machines.

The Department of Natural History is very full. Floral Hall was never surpassed in perfection, variety, and rarity of plants exhibited. Art Hall contains 800 engravings, 100 water-colors and drawings, 360 articles of household art, 25 architectural drawings, 21 large photographic views of the Yo Semite Valley, besides a great number of photographs. The oil paintings represent the English, French, Flemish, and German schools. The water-colors represent the German, Italian, and English schools. Two Turner pictures are in the collection, both water-colors. The installment of nine pictures from Dusseldorf, sent especially for this Exposition, arrived this week, and were put on the walls.

The attendance from abroad is especially large this week.

THE INDIANAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—Thousands of people witnessed the Exposition yesterday and to-day, who universally agree that it is a big thing. A majority of those who go are agreeably surprised at the extent and scope of the enterprise. The departments are fast assuming shape, and by the first of next week everything will be in perfect order. A number of valuable oil paintings arrived to-day from Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati. Mayer's "Consolation," and "Macbeth and the Witches," attract much attention. H. R. Foster, of Chicago, is here with a large collection of paintings by Chicago artists, and some foreign specimens. Machinery, implements, manufactures, etc., continue to arrive, insuring a fine show. The managers are highly elated with the success of the undertaking so far.

THE POLARIS.

Fears that Her Officers and Crew Have Perished.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A St. John, Newfoundland, dispatch, says: "Grave doubts are entertained for the safety of the missing crew of the Polaris. Nearly three months have elapsed since they left their camp. The Esquimaux who had wintered with Buddington's party counted bo moons, so that the exact time of Buddington's departure is not known. It is believed to be the middle of June. No records were found indicating the intentions of the party, except a memorandum, written in pencil, dating May 18, 1873, and stating that Chester, the mate, had finished making oars from the bulwarks of the Polaris, and had made a good job of it. The Esquimaux were very reticent. They wished to be taken to Pond's Bay, whence they came. It was clearly a mistake to leave them behind. It was stated that Joe, the interpreter, could not talk their dialect, but when questioned at Good Haven he did not get time to converse with them. The instruments are supposed to have been broken by the Esquimaux. When the Tigress returned to Good Haven she was ordered to prosecute a search in the track of whalers to the westward and northward. The season is an open one. Very little ice is afloat. It is not known when the Tigress will return. She had thirty days' coal on Aug. 31. The whaling-ship Hector is expected daily from Cumberland Sound, and may have welcome tidings. The Juniata is coaling, and will sail north immediately. She will have considerable difficulty, owing to the lateness of season. The whalers all return about the middle of September."

THE SAVED AND THE MISSING.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 11.

The story of the Polaris forms one of the most exciting and wonderful chapters in all the history of Arctic adventure. Fitted out at the Government expense, and guided by official instructions from the Navy Department, the expedition in which this little vessel formed the central figure owed its origin to the enthusiasm of a man who was not a scientific explorer, nor a geographer, nor even a sailor. Capt hall was merely a rugged, bold, persevering fellow,—a blacksmith by trade,—who, from much reading of books of Arctic travels, had become emulous of the fame of a Franklin, a Parry, a Kane, and a Hayes. To a natural love of adventure and a daring disposition he added an iron constitution and a stomach, they say, that could bear anything. In the Arctic regions he lived like an Esquimaux. Otherwise his qualifications for the expedition were slight. Unfortunately, the Government did little to compensate for the defects of the Commander. The Polaris was ill-adapted for the ice, and experienced sailors predicted that she would be crushed, just as she probably was. The officers and crew selected to accompany Mr. Hall seem to have been pretty well chosen (with one unfortunate exception), but the organization was imperfect, the discipline was bad, there was quarreling almost from the start, and before the vessel got away from Disco a serious dissension broke out between Mr. Hall and his second in command, so that Capt. Davenport, of the supply frigate Congress, was compelled to interfere to re-establish Hall's authority.

The Polaris left New York June 29, 1871, got away from Greenland in August, wintered further north than any previous vessel, and sent out sledge parties to Kane's open Polar Sea, which was discovered to be nothing more than a strait. Hall died on the 8th of November, 1871, and the command devolved upon Capt. Sidney O. Buddington, the sailing and ice-master. Buddington was a good sailor, having been for many years in command of New London whalers, with which he often penetrated far into the frozen North. He left an excellent reputation in New London, but after the death of Hall he developed a fondness for drink, and the story of the survivors is that, so long as a drop of spirits remained in the ship, Buddington was always quarrelsome and always tipsy. In August, 1872, he resolved to abandon further attempts to the northward, and the Polaris started for home. Caught in the ice, she drifted with it helpless for two months. On the night of the 15th of October, being nipped between two floes, near Northumberland Island, in latitude 77 degrees 35 minutes, the men set about landing provisions on the ice, under the impression that the ship was sinking. She suddenly broke loose while they were thus employed and drifted off into the storm and darkness, leaving nineteen peasons on the ice. The unparalleled voyage of these castaways for 196 days on the floating ice, until they were picked up by the Tigress near the coast of Labrador, is fresh in our readers' memories. The day after the separation the Polaris was seen at a distance of about four miles, heading for Northunberland Island under full steam and sail; she made no attempt to reach the party on the ice, though it is supposed she must have seen them. Later the ship was descried, apparently tied up in a bay of the Island, her sails furled and her fires out. That is the last we know of her, except the facts contained in our dispatch to-day.

The Polaris had abundant provisions at this time, but no boats. She carried four when she left New York, but two were lost on sledge journeys, and two were with the castaways on the ice. The full list of her officers, crew, and passengers, including those saved by the Tigress, was as follows:

SAVED BY THE TIGRESS.

George E. Tyson, assistant navigator.
Frederick Meyer, meteorologist.
John Heron, steward.
William Jackson, cook.
Frederich Antnig, seaman.
J. W. Kruger, seaman.
Gustave Lindemet, seaman.
Peter Johnson, seaman.
William Lindemann, seaman.
Frederick Jamka, seaman.
Joe, Esquimaux.
Hannah, Esquimaux.
Puny, child of Joe and Hannah.
Hans Christian, Esquimaux.
Wife and four children of Hans Christian.

LEFT ON BOARD THE POLARIS.

Sidney O. Buddington, Commander.
Hubbard C. Chester. first mate.
William Morton, second mate.
Dr. Emil Bessels, chief of scientific corps.
Emil Schumann, chief engineer.
A. A. Odell, assistant engineer.
W. F. Campbell, fireman.
John W. Booth, fireman.
Nathan J. Coffin, carpenter.
Hermann Siemons, seaman.
Henry Hobby, seaman.
Joseph B. Manch, seaman.
Noah Hayes, seaman.
Total—13.

Capt. Sidney O. Buddington is a native of Groton, opposite New-London, Conn., and about 46 years old. He has been at sea about 32 years, 22 of which were spent in the Arctic regions. He made five voyages around Cape Horn, three around the Cape of Good Hope, and thirteen whaling voyages to Baffin's Bay. Capt. Buddington is a married man and has two daughters.

Hubbard C. Chester, the chief mate, is a native of Noank, Conn. Most of his time has been spent on the water, and during a period of 11 years he only made three visits to his family.

William Morton, of Jersey City, the second mate, was the famous discoverer of Dr. Kane's open Polar Sea, in 1854. He had about 12 years' experience in Arctic navigation, and was a member of the first Grinnell expedition.

Dr. Emil Bissels, the chief of the scientific corps of the expedition, is a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, and a young man of high reputation. He accompanied the Prussian Arctic Expedition, and afterward came to this country highly recommended by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, Germany, the celebrated geographer, and Prof. Agassiz. He is a newhew of the astronomer, Bissels, who first detetmined the exact distance from the earth of the star Alpha in the constellation of the Swan.

Emil Schumann, the Chief Engineer, is a native of Dresden, Germany, and about 38 years of age. His home is in this city, where he has a wife, but no children.

PARTY DISLOYALTY.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Republican Disaffection—A Republican Organ Refuses to Support the Regular Republican Nominees.

From the Cleveland Leader, Sept. 11.

For the first time in the history of Cuyahoga County, a County Convention has been a disgrace to the Republican party. The Convention of Saturday last was only fit to be ranked with the howling conventions which occurred during the palmy days of the Democracy. The proceedings of the Convention were marked by a rowdyish and intolerant spirit. This was shown by a number of the roughs, who managed by packing the primaries, through the aid of secret labor union societies, to get themselves elected as delegates. When Mr. Wilson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a delegate from the Sixth Ward, a quiet and estimable gentleman, attempted to make a speech, that, too, in strict accordance with parliamentary rules, these roughs undertook to put him down by demoniac yells and cries of "Put him out," "Shut your jaws," "Kick him down stairs," etc. The only reason for this outrage was because Mr. Wilson, knowing as he did Mr. Fehrenbatch's record, opposed his nomination by acclamation. The *Leader* is not and will not be bound by the action of a convention conducted in this manner, and all future mobocratic politicians may as well understand now and for all time to come that they need not rely upon this journal to support any nomination they may make, though a slavish submission to party or our fear of bolting a "regularly-nominated ticket." When a convention, composed of fairly-elected delegates, nominates, in a decent and orderly manner, a ticket composed of good men, then the *Leader* will be bound by every principle of honor to support that ticket. But when a ticket is forced through, or partially so, in a riotous and disorderly manner, and some lazy dead-beat, or a man who represents the saloon interest, or other unfit men are nominated, the *Leader* is not bound by the action of such a convention.

Among the candidates nominated for Representatives by this riotous, ring-packed Convention, is Mr. John Fehrenbatch, a professional demagogical champion of "labor reform."

The *Leader* hereby declines to support Mr. Fehrenbatch, and advises that a good and intelligent hard-working man be put up in his place.

The same Convention made another unfortunate step in the nomination of Mr. Charles Babcock for Representative. His record in the Legislature is such that he does not represent the views of the Republicans of Cuyahoga County. In the first place, he voted several times against the resolution condemning the back-pay salary steal. In so doing he has endeavored to place the Republican party in a false position on that question, and thoroughly misrepresented the sentiments of the party.

Moreover, Mr. Babcock is opposed to the Adair law, and thus shows that he considers the saloon-keeping portion of the community of far more importance than all the rest combined, and that he considers himself sent to represent them, instead of the respectability and law and order portion of our people.

The course and convictions of the *Leader* have been such on the saloon question that it cannot consistently support Mr. Babcock, and we therefore formally repudiate his nomination.

As matters now stand, only a small minority of the Republicans will vote for either Fenrenbatch or Babcock. We have met hardly a single Republican since the Convention but declared that he will repudiate both of these candidates. If, with the facts before them, the people choose to elect and send them to Columbus, the *Leader* declines to share with them the responsibility. A little independence and determination on the part of the people will give ovr local politicians a valuable lesson. So long as it is understood that a regular nomination necessarily secures a candidate the full support of the party, so long rings and demagogues will find it easy to pack conventions and carry the issues of local politics in their pockets.

PHILADELPHIA.

Charges Against a City Alderman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—We are not done with our Aldermen yet. Judge Pierce this morning heard testimony upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued for the release of Wilhemina Balshemer, who had been imprisoned on the oath of Ald. Crawford, of the Nineteenth Ward, charging her with perjury. The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that this Alderman was before the Court last week, charged with extorting illegal fees. On that occasion the lady and her bail testified that she was arrested upon a process issued by him, and he required her to enter bail to answer for larceny as bailee, but subsequently she settled the matter by paying him an extortionate fee. After duly considering the matter, Judge Pierce discharged the Alderman, who at once caused the lady's arrest for perjury. He now said she had been brought before him on a capias in trover, and that she was charged with larceny as bailee. Judge Pierce said that the material question before him, when the Alderman was defendant, was that of extorting illegal fees, and the proceedings were in trover of larceny, and even of little consequence, but here he had only the oath of one against the two witnesses, which would never suffice to convict any one of perjury, and he thought that if the Aldermen would pay more attention to the study of the law and less to the pursuit and imprisonment of poor women, in matters purely personal, he would render himself more capable of properly performing the duties of his responsible position. The lady was discharged. It was stated in court that the very Alderman who had committed this lady to jail on criminal complaint had refused to take any proceeding against the latter when she desired him to do so, and the Court was asked to say whether such unjust discrimination between suitors, by our subordinate magistrates, was tolerated. Judge Pierce answered that every injured person had a legal remedy, and when the question was brought before him in a proper shape he would decide it.

DETROIT.

The Homeopaths Insist on Being Represented in the Medical Department of the State University—Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—The homeopaths have taken steps to again bring the question of the authority of the Legislature over the Regents of the University into the courts, by applying before a Judge of the Ann Arbor Circuit for a mandamus to compel that body to obey the law passed last winter, requiring them to appoint two Professors of Homeopathy in the Medical Department of the institution under their charge. Four Judges of the Supreme Court stand equally divided upon this question of the relative powers of Regents and the Legislature, and a previous application, made directly to that tribunal for such mandamus, was defeated by this tie. If, however, the Circuit Judge should, in this instance, issue the order petitioned for, and then the matter should come before the Supreme Court upon an appeal, the tie would prevent the reversal of the action in their circuit, which would thus stand, and have to be obeyed. It will be seen that this new move places the chances of the homeopaths in a much better position.

Jacob Mahoney was fatally injured, at Three Rivers to-day, while attempting to jump on a moving train.

Champaign County Repudiates Her Agricultural College Bond.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept 12.—This morning, the Board of Supervisors of this county, by a vote of 21 to 8, repudiated our Agricultural College bond.

Left for Safety.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Three of the parties recently warned by the Vigilance Committee of Clark County, Ind., left Charleston yesterday for the West. Gov. Hendricks has taken measures to suppress disturbance in Clark County.

Brilliant Meteor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 12.—The western sky was lighted up by a very brilliant meteor at 8 o'clock to-night, visible about two seconds here, casting shadows like the full moon. It passed downward toward the north.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The investigation of alleged prison abuses, held before the Supervisors yesterday, at Aurora, Ill., proved the charges against the Jailor to be false.

The Iowa Supreme Court meets at Council Bluffs on Monday.

J. M. Haglin was yesterday acquitted, at Winterset, Ia., of the murder of Shannon, two years ago, on the ground that he killed Shannon in self-defense.

Railroad News.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 12.—The Cairo & Vincennes imbroglio excitement has subsided. Col. Miller is in peaceable possession, and Maj. Lee has taken the matter into the courts.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Beeves—The opening of the market this forenoon was from ¼ to ¾ per lb higher than last week, fully the latter figure on best grades. The trade throughout ruled steady, but dragging, and trade was slow because buyers were not willing to pay the advance in prices. There was a good attendance, embracing the usual dealers and a few Brighton men, but most of them will arrive to-morrow. The average quality of stock this week is much inferior. Embraced in the receipts are a large number of Texans, and made up mostly of such a poor quality as to be almost unsalable. The natives are not as good as last week. The supply of cattle is small, and, although there will probably be no yielding on the part of the holders, a good trade to-morrow is expected. The following are the receipts for the week: Beeves, 7,279; sheep, 20,800; hogs, 33,800; horses, 432.

Milch Cows—Receipts quite moderate, and the market ruled steady at prices ranging from $40.00 to $55.00 per head. Local dealers are the principal buyers for the supply of the New York market.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts thus far have been moderate, and only a limited business has been done. Local dealers are the only buyers, and the tendency of the market is downward.

Horses—Receipts, 432 head, all of which went forward in first hands.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12,—p. m.—PASSED UP—Props St. Louis, Jarvis, Lord, Tioga, Russia, Rose and barge, Dunkirk and barges, Wilson; bark C. J. Wells; schrs Northwest, Kate Kelley, J. Miner, Augustus Ford, Maxwell, Shickaluna, E. Bates, Athenian, Wilber, Ishpeming, E. R. Williams.

PASSED DOWN—Props Raliegh, Oswegatchie, Philadelphia, Prindiville, Alma, Monroe; bark J. W. Masten; schrs Kate Winslow.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop China; bark L. Wolf; schrs A. Mulvey, Rogers, J. Monsell, M. Elizabeth, Geo. Irving.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Sanilac; schr F. Gown, Monitor No. 2; Garnet, Barbarian.

WIND—Southwest.

Kansas City Cattle-Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,684; shipped, 1,655. Market quiet; Eastern buyers buying sparingly and asking concessions. Sales of through Texas cows, weighing 777 lbs, at $1.50; do, 812 lbs, at $1.85; through Texas steers, av 978 lbs, at $2.75.

Hogs—City demand brisk, and sales in No. 1 lots active. Closing prices firm at $3.70 to $3.80.

MARRIAGES.

YALE—BLOOD—On the 11th inst., at the home of the bride, by Prof. Swing, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Powers, John A. Yale, Esq., of this city, and Miss Emily Blood, of Hinsdale, Ill.

DEATHS.

HAIR—Emma C., daughter of J. A. and A. R. Hair, 180 Ashland-av.

Funeral Saturday at 3 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers,

15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

Regular Saturday Sale

OF

Fine & Medium New Furniture,

Used Household Goods, Pianos, Parlor Organ, Melodeons, Carpets, and General Merchandise,

On Saturday, Sept. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 Dozen Patent Fruit Jars

AT AUCTION,

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Two Dwelling Houses and Lots

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Afternoon, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, corner of West Jackson-st. and California-av.

A Two-Story Frame Dwelling,

No. 1138 West Jackson-st., corner California-av., with lot 33 by 125 feet. The house is new having been just completed, contains 9 rooms, closets, and pantry.

A Two-Story Frame Dwelling,

On Adams-st., just east of California-av., with lot 25 by 125 feet. The house contains 8 rooms, closets, and pantries, built with a view to the accommodation of two families.

Terms of sale easy. For particulars see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUMBOLDT PARK

48 RESIDENCE LOTS

IN

Peugeot's Subdivision

OF THE

North half of Block 3, in Borden's Subdivision of the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, 40, 13,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 18, at 3 o'cl'k, in Room 2, Hawley's Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

12 Lots fronting on California-av.,

24 Lots fronting on Fairfield-av.,

12 Lots fronting on Washtenaw-av.,

South of Courtland-st., north of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, only half a block from depot, cor. of California & Bloomington-avs. This property is located a few blocks east of the Boulevard, and only two blocks north of Humboldt Park, and is regarded as desirable as any in this vicinity. It is accessible by Milwaukee Plank Road and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

TERMS: One-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. B. GALPIN.

AUCTION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises, to wit: Block No. three (3) in Watson, Tower & Davis' Subdivision of the west half the northwest quarter of Section No. six (6), Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range No. fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; said premises being located in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

The sale will take place on the premises above mentioned, and an abstract of the title of said premises may be seen and examined at the office of Mattocks & Mason, No. 323 Wabash-av.

THOMAS HENRY, Senior.
H. B. GALPIN,
Deputy Sheriff of Cook County, Auctioneer.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Of every description—Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Ex. Tables, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., &c. Will be sold, without reserve, Saturday morning, Sept. 13, at 9½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FOUR LOTS ON STATE-ST.,

Bet. Thirty-first and Thirty-second,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 13, at 3 o'clock,

On the Ground, being Lots 26, 27, 30 and 31, in Block 3, Chas. H. Walker's Subdivision of north 20 acres of west ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, Town 39 N. R., 14 East, in City of Chicago, 25x181 feet each, to an alley.

Immediately after the above sale we will sell

ONE RESIDENCE LOT,

On Wabash-av.,

Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 168 feet north of Thirty-first-st., Lot 24x114 feet to a 40-foot Court in the rear.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, interest 8 per cent, or one-third cash, balance in 5 years with 10 per cent interest.

Those attending the sale can take the State-st. cars.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

POSTPONEMENT!

1182 WABASH-AV.,

NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

Elegant Marble-Front Residence, LOT, AND BARN,

Will positively be sold AT AUCTION, without reserve,

Monday Morning, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clk,

ON THE PREMISES.

Should the weather be unpleasant, the sale will take place in the dining-room of the house.

Two-story and Basement, with Mansard Roof, 13 rooms, besides Bath-room, Store-room, and Closets, with all modern improvements. Lot, 22x121 feet to 14-foot alley, with good two-story Brick Barn. First-class property in every respect. Terms of sale: Purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $3,000 due June 1, 1874, and $3,000 due June 1, 1875, with 8 per cent interest, payable annually; balance cash. A deposit of $500 will be required at time of sale. For information apply to A. C. ODELL, Room 10, No. 123 Dearborn-st., or to

ELISON & FOSTER, Real Estate Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

Great Auction Sale

OF

65 RESIDENCE LOTS

SITUATED ON

Wahpanseh-av. or Thirty-seventh-st., Wallace-st., and Lowe-av.,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 16,

AT 3 O'CLOCK.

On the Ground.

These lots are two blocks east of Halsted-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts., ¼ mile north of the city limits, and near the great Union Stock Yards. Wahpanseh-av., one of the finest avenues in the city, passes through the centre of the property. The Catholic Bishop of Chicago has purchased fifteen lots near Wahpanseh-av., and will soon erect a church and school upon them. Dummy trains over the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad and horse cars, which are within 5 minutes' walk of the property, with good sidewalks all the way, afford ready transit to all parts of the city. Esplanade and Emerald-sts., next west to Dashiell-st., will soon be supplied with water, and negotiations are being made for laying an 8-inch water-pipe from Dearborn-st. to Halsted-st. on Wahpanseh-av., thus affording an abundant supply of water to residents in this locality. Those wishing for homes or a good investment should buy one or more of these lots, as they will surely increase in value.

Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished with each lot.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash within 30 days, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest, payable annually. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot at time of sale.

A special free train will start from the P. & Ft. W. depot, corner of Madison and Canal-st., at 2½ o'clock, on the day of sale, stopping at all stations for the accommodation of those attending the sale. The mammoth tent will also be erected on the ground. For plats and information apply to

ELISON & FOSTER, Real Estate Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

AUCTION SALE

OF

First-Class Residence Property

IN HYDE PARK,

Fronting on Oak-st., between Madison and Kimbark-avs.,

ON MONDAY SEPT. 15, 1873, at 3½ o'clock,

ON THE GROUNDS.

That elegant residence property in Hyde Park, on Oak-st., between Madison and Kimbark-avs., belonging to the Hon. C. M. Cady, has a beautiful south front, and is only four blocks from the station, with sewerage, gas, sidewalks, &c., making it one of the most desirable locations for residence in the vicinity of Chicago ever offered at auction. The lots are 50x150 feet.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

A free train will leave the Ill. Cent. R. R. depot at 2 o'clock on the day of the sale, to accommodate those wishing to attend. Plats and further particulars can be obtained at our office.

T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

NO. 74 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.

3-STORY AND BASEMENT

Brick Store and Dwelling,

AND

LOT 25x125 FEET,

At Auction, Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 3:30 o'Clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

We will sell, without reserve, that very desirable 3-story and basement brick store and dwelling No. 74 South Sangamon-st., with a 2-story frame building in rear. The brick building is new, and contains 10 rooms over store, has gas and water throughout, and all modern improvements. The frame addition has 9 rooms. The location is very desirable, being but one door south of [illegible]. TITLE PERFECT. ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED. TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash. Purchaser to assume an incumbrance of [illegible], due in 2 years, with interest at 9 per cent, and balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Sale of

Household Furniture!

Parlor and Chamber Furniture of Every Description, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Marble-Top Bureaus and Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Parlor and Office Desks, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets, a carload Extension Tables, 15 crates W. G. Crockery.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Carriages, Buggies, and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 9 o'clock, prompt.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

First-Class Furniture,

Carpets, Oil Paintings, &c., at Auction, SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 9:30 a. m. Entire contents of private residence. Parlor, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, and Commodes, Bedsteads, Secretaries, and Book Cases, Ext. Tables, China, Crockery, Plated Ware, Brussels and 3-Ply Carpets, Lace Curtains, Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Cook and Parlor Stoves. Also, a full line of New Furniture, Paintings and Chromos.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Lace Curtains, Harness, Crockery, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock, [illegible] Carriage. On SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 9½ o'clock at 61 and 63 South Canal-st.